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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,894—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1892.

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	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	12th Nov.
B.I.	HIMALAYA	7960	2000	J. Orman	19th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "
B.I.	CLYDE	4156	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
†	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
B.I.	GANGES	4936	800	T. J. Alderton	17th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th "
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st "
					1893.
†*	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.I.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	21st "
B.I.	PEKIN	3908	700		28th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

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16th Nov. 14th Dec.
30th Nov. 28th Dec.

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Bombay, October 31, 1892.

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MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.

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FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 13th November, or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,496 tons, on the 12th November, noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buarch, in the foregoing order.

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Bombay, 4th November, 1892. Agents.

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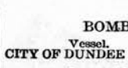

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WANTED

FOR the BHOPAL STATE FACTORY, the following hands:—Applications with Testimonials stating terms. Wanted not later than the 20th November. Date of joining given against each post. None need apply who has not good experience and possess good testimonials.

HANDS REQUIRED.

No.	Post or Capacity.	Estimated wages in State coin.	Latest date of joining.
I.	Office Head Clerk and Accountant	55—65	At once.
II.	One good experienced Mechanic to take charge and work a Duncan Stewart's Hydraulic Cotton Press	50—75	1st Dec., 1892.
III.	One Valver to take charge of one set of Valves of the above Press	15—20	"
IV.	One Foreman Lasher to superintend and teach the local laborer to lash the Cotton bales with Hoop Iron	15—20	
V.	Two experienced Gin Fitters to take charge of 46 Macarthie's fine bearing Gins by Messrs. Platt Brothers, and to superintend the working of the under Gin Fitters locally kept	20—40 each.	
VI.	One Engine Driver to take charge and drive one compound condencing double cylinder Gin Engine, of 75 Indicative Horse Power. Working Gin by means of Rope Gearing	30—40	

Note.—The applicants excepting No. 1 when applying and sending in copies of their testimonials should also state terms. First—if the Factory is worked for years from one year's end to another, and second—if only worked for the Cotton Seasons, i.e., for 6 or 7 months every year, i.e., from December to July of each year.

All applications to be decided by A. S. up to the 20th November, 1892, the latest.

SUPERINTENDENT,
State Factories.

Bhopal, 28th October 1892.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.

KARACHI: Camp.

LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

" 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.

KARACHI: Camp.

LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH.

MRS. ALICE SHAW.

LA BELLE SIFFLEUSE

PROGRAMME:—

PART I.

1 Overture ....Calif de Bagdad .....Boildieu.
STRING BAND, BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES, CONDUCTOR HERR OTTO STELLA.
Song.....Oft in the Stilly Night.....Moore.
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
3 Il Bacio ....(With Orchestral Accompaniment .....Arditi.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
4 Song .....O Bitt such liebe Vogelein..F. Gumbert.
MRS. SCHULTZ.
5 (a) Valse ... .
(b) Polonaise in A Flat.....Chopin
MR. EDGAR HULLAND.
6 (a) Lullaby .....Theo. Ward.
(b) Chaconne .....Durand.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.

PART II.

7 Selection ....La Mascotte .....Audran
STRING BAND.
CONDUCTOR HERR OTTO STELLA.
8 Song.....Canst Thou Believe?.....Giordani
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
9 (a) The Last Rose of Summer
(b) Robin Adair
(c) The Minstrel Boy
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
10 Cavatina .....Der Freischutz .....Weber.
MRS SCHULTZ.
11 LaCampanella.....Paganini-Liszt.
MR. EDGAR HULLAND.
12 Bolero .....(With Orchestral accompaniment) .....Moszkowski.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
Accompanist Mr. F. Seymour Dove.
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Plan at Soundy and Co., Ld.

T. V. TWINNING,

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE WILLARD OPERA CO.

Director.....Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.

PROGRAMME.

CHASSAIGNE'S COMIC OPERA

"FALKA."

With the following Unrivalled Cast of Characters:—

Falka.....Miss Vera Patey.
Kolbacz (Military Governor of Montgratz) .....Mr. Munro.
Arthur (Student, son of a rich Farmer).Mr. E. Fearnley.
Pelican (Door-keeper of the Convent)...Mr. Harry Hall.
Boleslas (Chief of the Tzigani) .....Mr. P. B. Bathurst.
The Seneschal (Kolbacz's Steward) .....Mr. S. Dean.
Tekeli..... } Tzigani.... } .....Mr. Smythe.
Boboky ..... } .....Mr. King.
Edewige (Sister to Boleslas).....Miss Ethel Mackay.
Alexina de Kelkirsch (a Young Heiress..Miss Madie Bennett.
Minna (her Maid) .....Miss Riley.
Janotha (Landlady of the Inn) .....Miss Cora Milne.
Konrad (Captain of the Governor's Pages).....Miss Williams.

AND

Tancred (his Nephew, Usher in a Village School) .....Mr. P. W. Willard.
TZIGANI, MAIDS OF HONOUR, PAGES, ETC.

ACT I.

THE TOWN OF MONTGRATZ.

ACT II.

CHATEAU OF GOVERNOR KOLBACK.

ACT III.

Grounds at the Chateau of the Governor.

The Scenery for this production painted by the Company's Scenic Artist, Mr. SMYTHE.

THE WILLARD CO. ORCHESTRA

Under the direction of Mr. CARL RIEDLE.

Leader of Orchestra—Mons. WILLIMOFF.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16; Box Seats Rs. 4; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform, Half-Price to Second and Back Seats.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THURSDAY NEXT.

Messrs. GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S GREAT OPERA,

THE GONDOLIERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. VADOWAN are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Consignee or previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 5, 1892. Agents.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a first-class RETOUCHER (negative and positive) Operator, and General Useful Assistant. Salary and Allowances from Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 350. Apply to

BURKE, Murree.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES PRESS CO., LIMITED.

Bombay, No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June 1892, at the rate of Rupees (25) Twenty-five per Share, will on production of Share Certificates, be paid at this Office on and after THURSDAY, the 10th day of November 1892, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 5th instant.

By Order of the Board,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th November 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration de bonis non of the property and credits of RAVJEE JEEWARAM, of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

JETHIBAI, the widow of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration de bonis non.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 31st Day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 31st Day of October, 1892.

MESSRS. WADIA & GHANDY,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882, and in the matter of the BALADINA SPINNING and MANUFACTURING Company. Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding-up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was on the 2nd day of November 1892 presented to the Judge in Chambers by the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before a Divisional Court of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 24th day of November 1892, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated the 5th Day of November 1892.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.

THE

HOTEL DE PARIS,

AT

SIMLA, OF BANSARDS,

WILL BE OPEN

ALL THE YEAR ROUND

FOR

VISITORS AND BOARDERS.

SPECIAL TERMS

FOR THE

WINTER SEASON.

Apply to the MANAGER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH.

MRS. ALICE SHAW.

LA BELLE SIFFLEUSE.

PROGRAMME:—

PART I.

1 Overture..... The Octoroon ..... Benedict
STRING BAND, VOLUNTEER RIFLES, CONDUCTOR HERR OTTO STELLA.
2 Song..... Dear Home I and .....Slaughter
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
3 Valse .....Lente de Syivia ..... Delibes.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
(With Orchestral Accompaniment)
4 Scena ed Aria.Der Freis-chutz .....Weber.
MRS. SCHULTZ.
5 (a) Minuet .....Paderewski.
(b) Study on the Black Keys.....Chopin.
MR. EDGAR HULLAND.
6 La Belle Siffleuse (composed for Mrs. Shaw).....Solomon.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
(With Orchestral Accompaniment.)

PART II.

7 Selection ....Dorothy .....Cellier.
STRING BAND.
CONDUCTOR HERR OTTO STELLA.
8 Song .....(By Desire) She Wore a Wreath of Roses .....Knight.
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
9 (a) Leonora.....Wimpfheimer.
(b) Tanzweise .....Meyer-Helmund
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
10 Liebes-Gluck.....Josef Sucher,
MRS. SCHULTZ.
11 (a) Minuet .....Albanesi.
(b) Gavotte Imperiale .....Jan.tha.
MR. EDGAR HULLAND.
12 Il Bacio .....Arditi.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
(With Orchestral Accompaniment.)
Accompanist, MR. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

T. V. TWINNING.

NOTICES.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 per Share, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1892, (being 11 per cent. per annum), free of Income-tax, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on or after the 7th instant, between 11 A.M. to 2 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 27th October, 1892, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Deccan) S. & W. Co., Ld.,
J. S. KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent,
By JOHN FLEMING & Co., his Attorneys.

Bombay, 1st November, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of REFINED PETROLEUM or KEROSINE OIL as the Company may require during the year 1893, estimated at 13,000 cases.

Tenders (which must be on the Company's form to be obtained from the Undersigned) sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,500, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the contractor's part will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any (absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cancel the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd November, 1892.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સીંધ એનડ પંજાબ કોટન પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 21st ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 31, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 7th November, 1892, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business, viz:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st August, 1892, and to declare a Dividend.

2ND.—To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

3RD.—To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

4TH.—To transact such other business as may be laid before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કાંપ.
i.e., MOOLJEE, JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 24th Oct. to 7th Nov, 1892, both days inclusive.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).

ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST.....Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED .....Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security.....Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months.
4½ Do. do. for 9 months. } Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.
4 Do. do. for 6 months.
3 Do. do. for 4 months.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.

6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.

Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 70 of 1891.

RUSTOMJEE PALLONJEE MOOLLA, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Plaintiff.

VS.

MARIA DE SOUZA, widow of MANOEL EDWARD DE SOUZA, deceased, and MICHAEL M. DE SOUZA, both of Bombay Christian, inhabitants; at present residing at No. 140, Customs Road, Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, and LAWRENCE AUGUSTUS WATKINS, European Deputy Registrar, High Court, residing at Bandora.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Third Day of December One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esq., Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Sixteenth Day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Rustomjee Pallonjee Moolla and of the abovenamed Defendants Maria De Souza, widow of Manoel Edward De Souza, deceased, Michael M. DeSouza and Lawrence Augustus Watkins or any of them in all those pieces of Government land or ground now standing in the name of Caitano De Mello, situate at Mazagon with the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 225,226,227, 228 and 227, admeasuring four hundred and eighty-one square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the two messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, one of which is or lately was in the occupation of Nicolas De Mello, and the other is or lately was in the occupation of Mrs. Maria Viegas, and which said messuages are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 270 and 125, and which said premises are bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by the House now or late of Manoel Edward De Souza, on the south by a public passage, and on the North by a Dolker Street, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of defendants' tenants and are at present in the occupation of defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 7, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 29th Day of September, 1892.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a rose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing he same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST, EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam, Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકમાદમની કું।ા
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by Messrs. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,

255, ARTHUR ROAD,

(Near the Railway Station)

CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for care entered into.

An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstances. Testimonials free on application.

II.

Dear Mrs. BOND,—

I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.

Please give bearer my belt.

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel.

III.

Extract.

ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.

My Dear Mrs. BOND,—

I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

IV.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness; she is clever; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well-doing.

G. G.

Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCK, ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...£2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.

Total Annual Income £1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

TOTAL FUNDS.....£8,149,829.

All PARTICIPATING POLICIES effected in 1892, at full Annual Premiums, will share in the Profits of their class for TWO FULL YEARS for the term ending 1893.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

THE MOST POPULAR

SQUARE PIANOFORTES

OF THE DAY.

SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART

GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S

IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BED-SHEETS.

FOR strong, serviceable Bed-Sheets, nothing is better than those manufactured by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 9 ft. by 5 ft. at ..... Rs. 0 15 each.
" ... 7 ... by 4 ... " ..... " 0 12 "

Samples Free. Special terms for Regiments, Hospitals, and large buyers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

85 boxes St. Julien, Larose, St. Estephe and Margaux.
1 D.-B. C.-F. 16-bore rifle, by Jackson in case.
1 bale woollen cloth, consisting of coatings, meltons, union cloth, Bedford cord, broad cloth, seal skin, &c.
1 automatic figure with glass stand and pump.
A quantity of soap, scent, flower vases, toys, inkstands, blankets, handkerchiefs, silk check, Bengal Lappets, Bengal silk, water proof umbrellas, accordions, comforters, &c.
10 barrels spindle oil.
3 boxes French champagne in quarts, pints, and half pints.
On account of the concerned—
CW—98—6910-11-2 cases coloured orsidue, ex. s.s. Imperatrix.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome new victoria on Cee springs, with spring cushions.
1 strong serviceable glass-fronted brougham.
1 handsome strong-built open carriage.
1 second-hand serviceable victoria.
1 strong office-shigram.
1 strong victoria with grey horse and harness.
1 very fast silver grey C. B. mare, goes well in harness.
1 lot of Shanghai fowls, canary, China, and other birds and 1 pair of geese.
1 large Newfoundland watch dog.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 37, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, China flower vases, table ornaments, Hinks lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of W. E. YOUNG, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES on the Elphinstone Road and at Lower Mahim.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises, on the days hereunder mentioned, the undermentioned properties by order of the mortgagee, Keshow Harichand Oguadhay, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bhai Bhasker, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of January, 1890.

On THURSDAY, the 10th day of November, 1892, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of ground containing by admeasurement 17,148 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 64, new No. 1193, and new survey No. 1-1955, situated at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by public passage, on the west by the property of Dhun Mills, on the north by public passage, and on the south partly by public road and partly by the property of Hosungjee Hormusjee Kharas.

On FRIDAY, the 11th day of November, 1892, at 4 P.M.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, situate at Lower Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,850 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 322, and new No. 4642, and new Survey No. 1610, and bounded on the south and west by public road, and on the north and east by the property of Krishna Pandoo.

ON THE SAME DAY at 5 P.M.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or two dwelling-houses and a temple standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. , and Street Nos. , and respectively situated at Lower Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,230 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 476, new No. 4289, old Survey No. 409, and new Survey No. 1782, and bounded on the south and east by the properties belonging to the Church of Our Lady of Salvation, on the north by public road, and on the west by the property of M. L. Dias.

On SATURDAY, the 12th day of November, 1892, at 4 p.m.

LOT No 4.

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. and Street No. situate at Lower Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,057 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 242, new No. 2910, old Survey No. 353, and new Survey No. 1698, and bounded on the south by the public road, on the east by the public gully, on the west and north by the property of Krishna Pandoo.

ON THE SAME DAY AT 5 P. M.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, situate at Lower Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7210 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 42, new No. A 3547, and new Survey No. 1584, and bounded on the east by the properties of Balkrishna Bhasker and others, on the north by the property of Janardhan Raghoojee, on the west by the property of Jagoo Ramchunder, and on the south by the property of Shatapya Enkothy, and which said firstly, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, and fifthly mentioned properties are now in the possession of the said Bhai Bhasker and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Bai Soonabai, widow of the late Mr. Peroshaw Dhunjeebhai Bengalee, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 2½ p.m., the valuable and handsome substantial, made teak and blackwood household furniture, model of a mill engine, handsome lamps, clocks, fancy vases, table ornaments, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 7, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, Ld.

The sale of the remaining stock-in-trade, fixture, furniture, fittings, &c., will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst. at 1 p. m., from Lot No. 901.

The silks to be sold are all dress lengths, and is a splendid opportunity to get a cheap dress for 'Xmas.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Westrop House," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture by "Wimbridge," best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome hanging, drawing-room kerosine lamps, large size Persian carpets, a handsome large size fish aquarium with gold fish on stand, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome pictures and oleographs, a handsome 8 rong English-built four-seated barouche by "Windover," a pair of handsome strong brown waiers, set of brass mounted English double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine, proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 7 a.m. and carriages and horses at 2 p.m.

1 Calcutta-made brougham, lately done up for single horse or pair.

1 handsome mail-phaeton by Dykes and Co., of Calcutta, almost new, very light, suitable for one horse, or pair, with brake.

The property of G. C. Scaramanga, Esq.

TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, in the bungalow occupied by Mr. A. E. B. Gordon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery-ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 7, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF PHOTO MATERIALS, CAMERAS, PHOTO CHEMICALS, SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th November, 1892, at 2 p.m. and on the succeeding days at 2 p.m. on each day, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 15, Lohar Chawl, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Madhowrao and Babajee, Photo Chemists and General Traders.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, Solicitors, High Court, or to the undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the Matter of the Akola Manufacturing Company, Limited (In Liquidation).

N. C. Macleod, Esq.....Official Liquidator.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, in one lot, in Bombay, on MONDAY, the 14th day of November, 1892, at 4-30 p.m., the following property by order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Liquidator of the Akola Manufacturing Company, Limited, in Liquidation:—

FIRSTLY.—All the right, title, and interest of the said Company in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with one large and one small bungalow and all other buildings and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Akola, in Berar, and containing by admeasurement 61,787 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north partly by the property of Chanda woman, and partly by vacant ground, on or towards the south by vacant ground, on the east by the land used and occupied as public Government Gardens, and on the west by vacant land, and which said piece of land was demised by an indenture of lease, dated the 27th day of September, 1886, and expressed to be made between Dustoors Bomanjee Jamasjee, C. I. E., of the one part, and the Berar Oil Mills Company, Limited, of the other part.

SECONDLY.—One double flue boiler of 30 horse-power, one engine of 25 horse-power, 28 Platt Brothers' gins, 25 oil mills of Drewett patent, one screw-cutting lathe, one steam-chest, one water-heater, one donkey to feed the boiler, one exhaust tank, one English seed-cleaning machine, one English seed-crushing machine, two English lithargo crushing and grinding mill, one grinding stone, one screw-jack, one English drilling machine, one lorry, weighing machine furniture, leather belting, coir rope, pulleys, shaftings, steam-pipes, steam-pumps, plants, implements, and mechanical tools, stords coals, and all other things and effects in and about the said premises firstly described, as well as the good-will and interest of the said Company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the said Official Liquidator, No 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office in Forbes and Medows Street, Fort—Dated this 20th

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,040
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	125
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Ni
Silver Share	---	---	---	---	---

MISCELLANEOUS.

					Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000	200	200	10		280
	750	50	150	7½		195
Back Bay Baths	600	50	50	12		40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10		80
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	165	18		42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.		100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75		1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270		4,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½		1075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2		84
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.		630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25		865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.		15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.		385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14		140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	---	70	nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.		16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.		102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½		262
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30		130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.		30
Marsin & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10		87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.		42
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	---		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.		18
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.		15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.		75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20		460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.		2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	---		20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9		60
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.		20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.		100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60		830
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10		55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Rs. 1		18½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000's	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955 xd
Apollo	750	00's	2,200	90	205
Bellary	167	00's	1,000	Nil. 40	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	122½
Brenl's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	---	130	155 xd
Fort	515	2500	2,500	Rs. 35	960
French	300	500	all	100	500
Harvey and Sabanathy	450	500	500	50	520
Hingoll Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	137½
Khatau Makanjee	940	450	450	39½	515
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	130
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	520
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	91½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	490
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	285
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	57 xd
Prince of Wales	400	500	500		125
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	450
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	500
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	1,600
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	300 w d
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	210
Volkart	---	1,000	100	Rs. 100	245
					1,020

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	515 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,245		100	5	98
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	415
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	---	350 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,145
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	685
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	465
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,888	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Chun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	575	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	755 xd
Hingnghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 30	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	---	1,080 xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	---	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,125 xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	855
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	228
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	880
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 x i
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	715
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7-0
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	443	1,000	1,000	35	760
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,135
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,375
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gaulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,555
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	150
Morarji Gocudas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,930
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	570 xd
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	457½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,310
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,387½
Soondardas	750	1,000	1,000	35	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	235
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	532½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	560	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	720 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	---	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-11
China Leaf	"	25 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-0 "
Do. do. new	"	24-12 "
Australia do.	"	25-9
Bombay do.	"	25-7
English Sovereigns	"	15-13
Do. Drazons	"	15-12-6
Bar Silver 17 Beltarnes	"	106-7
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-10
Carolas Dollars	"	235 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223 "
Five-Francs	"	219 "

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sind and Punjab Cotton Press Company, 4 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The *s. s.* Valetta left the dock on Saturday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The *s. s.* Nurani and *s. s.* Tanjore entered the dock on Saturday, and the *s. s.* Neera left it on Friday, and the *s. s.* Henry Bolckow on Saturday.

THE SOONDERDASS MILL STRIKE.—No further trouble is apprehended at the Soonderdass Mill, and the extra police patrols have been withdrawn.

A MISSING CHILD.—A woman, named Aleema, residing at Peru Lane, informed the police that her son, Kammese Sung-o, three years of age, left her house on Friday evening, and has not since returned.

ANOTHER MILL STRIKE.—About seventy-five men employed in the Imperial Mill, situated at Haines Road, are out on strike. There has been no disturbance, but a small extra police force has been requisitioned, in case of emergency.

SCALDED.—A Mahomedan, named Abdoola Mahomed Ali, aged 19, residing at Nagdevey Street, accidentally upset a kettle of boiling water and scalded both his feet severely on Friday morning. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained.

THEFT FROM A DWELLING.—Mr. Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia, living at Grant Road, has reported to the police the theft from his house of jewellery and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 895. He states that the cupboard in which the lost property was kept was opened by means of a duplicate key.

A POULTRY THIEF.—A clerk, named Edward Valladares, living at Lady Jamsetjee Road, informed the police that at 3 a.m., on Friday, he seized in his compound a Mahomedan who was trying to make off with two of his fowls, but the thief slipped from his grasp and made off, leaving the fowls behind.

BURGLARS AT COLABA.—Surgeon-Lieut. Melville, residing in the Officers' Sanitarium, Colaba, reports the theft from a table in his bedroom, on Thursday night, of a purse containing four sovereigns and four rupees. —Lieutenant Parsons, also living at the Sanitarium, reports the theft from his room on the same night, of a light-coloured tweed suit and a blue serge coat, valued at about Rs. 150.

THE FRERE ROAD CLUB DANCE.—The committee of the Frere Road Club gave a very enjoyable dance in the Skating Rink, on Friday night. Adequate arrangements were made for the comfort of those invited, and the floor, though stiff at the outset, was in good trim. A well-arranged programme of about twenty-five dances was gone through, and with the good music, and the excellent management of the several M. C.s everything passed off very pleasantly, dancing being kept up till nearly 4, on Saturday morning.

THE DADUR YOUNG MEN'S SOCIAL CLUB.—A correspondent writes.—The members of the above club held their first annual gathering on Saturday, at Dadur, following it up with a quadrille party in honour of the birthday of the Prince of Wales, the premises being artistically decorated with flag and ferns. The entertainment went off without a hitch, while dancing was kept up till the small hours of the morning to the strains of the Portuguese Union Band. The honorary secretaries Messrs. D. Valles and J. M. Pereira deserve great credit for their exertions.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Forjett and Officers, the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

March.....Ubique .....W. Bentley.
Lancers.....'Arry and 'Arriet .....John Crook.
Selection .....Rigoletto .....G. Verdi.
Court Dance...La Duchesse .....G. Hubi Newcombe.
Valse .....Rosen Aus Dem Suden.....J. Strauss.
Selection .....Plantation Songs and American Melodies .....J. A. Kappey.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society will be held in the Grant College Library to-morrow. Business :—The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. Dr. R. N. Laskeri will be elected a member of the Society. Notes of a case of Imperforate hymen with congenital atresia vaginæ ; operation and recovery—by Dr. R. N. Khory. Notes of two cases of Remittent fever—from Dr. M. H. Bhatwadekar. Notes of a case of Hepatic Abscess—by Dr. L. B. Dhargalkar. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Society by the secretary.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, one Sowlia Raghu was charged by a woman, named Guzi, with the theft of four gold *poothlees*, one gold *paan*, and four gold beads, the whole valued at Rs. 35, from her person. The facts of the case are that the accused was in the habit of occasionally visiting the complainant. The last visit he paid her was on October 21 on which occasion he prevailed on her to partake of some native sweetmeat he had brought with him. Shortly after eating it, complainant become intoxicated, and the accused robbing her of all the ornaments she had on her person, absconded. He was arrested at Callian, and placed before the Magistrate, on Saturday. Pleading guilty to the charge, he was sentenced to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment.

INQUEST.—Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday morning at Currey Road, into the circumstances touching the death of a Hindu girl, named Ladoo, aged eleven, the daughter of one Ramjee, a mill-labourer, who met with her death by being knocked down and run over by a labour-cart, driven by one Bhagoojee Bhewajee, on the preceding afternoon. The evidence of Rumma, half-sister of the deceased, was to the effect that, as she and the deceased were returning together from the bazaar, and had got alongside the wall of the compound of the Jacob's Mill, a labour-cart came up from behind and knocked down the deceased, the wheel of the cart passing over her head, crushing it, and killing her on the spot. The cart came up quite suddenly, and was racing with another cart. Two other witnesses deposed to witnessing the accident, and spoke to the fact that the driver Bhagoojee Bhewajee was driving his cart on the wrong side of the road at a furious rate, trying to outstrip two or three other carts. Inspector Holdway, said that on Friday he received information that a girl had been knocked down by a cart and killed in Currey Road, and proceeding to the spot, he saw the deceased lying on the road near the compound wall of the Jacob's Mill, quite dead with her brains protruding. Witness saw at the time the accused, who was sober. The jury, on the evidence adduced, returned a unanimous verdict that the death of Ladoo was caused by injuries received by her being knocked down on a public road by a labour-cart which was being driven at the time by one Bhagoojee Bhewajee, in such a manner as to be a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide.

THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER'S DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The recent changes that have taken place in the Chemical Analyser's Department, and the resignation by Dr. Deshmukh, of his post of Assistant Chemical Analyser have greatly exercised the minds of the local medical profession. The Bombay Medical Union have resolved to convene at an early date at the rooms of the Presidency Association a public meeting of the profession to discuss the subject, involving as it does questions of important principles and public and professional interests, and to memorialise the Government upon it as well as upon the general question of medical education in Bombay, and the appointment of professors and physicians and surgeons to the Grant Medical College and the J. J. Hospital.—Yours, &c.,

P. P. SHROFF,
H. H. DANTRA,
Hon. Secys, Bombay Medical Union.

A GUIDE TO THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

Mr. G. E. HOWSE, the Bombay agent of Messrs. Cook and Son, has just prepared an excellent guide to the Chicago Exhibition, which tourists intending to take "the other way home" next year cannot do better than follow. The pamphlet is very lucidly compiled, and the information travellers want is set forth with a distinctness they will not fail to appreciate. The published price is four annas, all too little for the neat, well-illustrated little handbook.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART., AT UDWARA.

DURING the current Parsee month, Ardibesht, when special prayers to the sacred fire are obligatory, hundreds of Parsees go to Udwara, a town nearly midway between Bombay and Surat, on the Baroda Railway line, in which the most ancient fire-temple is situated. Here the sacred fire brought from Persia by the Zoroastrian refugees is said to be located ; and in that belief, Parsees from Bombay and other districts go once or twice a year for the purpose of offering up prayers to God. Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., a staunch Zoroastrian, has recently built a small "adrian" as an adjunct to the oldest fire-temple for accommodating the annually increasing number of Parsee visitors. The new building was consecrated last year in the presence of a numerous congregation, and after the ceremony it was resolved that a subscription should be raised among the friends and admirers of Sir Dinshaw for the purpose of placing a life-size oil-painting of the worthy baronet, in the hall of the new building. A sum of money was collected soon after, and Mr. Ebuljee Ardesir Taohakra, a Parsee painter of Bombay, has produced a portrait which is admired by those who have seen it. The ceremony of unveiling the portrait was performed on Saturday morning in the presence of a large and influential assembly. Sir Dinshaw, with his family and a numerous body of his personal friends, went on Wednesday last to Udwara, as he usually does during this month, for the purpose of being present at the ceremonial. On arrival at the railway station, he was met by a deputation composed of the principal priests and residents of the town. The reception accorded was more cordial than ever before, as Sir Dinshaw has just recovered from a severe illness, and his visit was therefore the more welcome.

Mr. Nowrojee Manekjee Wadia, the eldest son of Bai Motlibai, the wealthy Parsi lady of Bombay, also went to Udwara, to personally inspect the permanent road from the station to the town, which his mother wishes to construct at her sole cost. Mr. Wadia's visit was also in connection with a project which Bai Motlibai has in view of rebuilding the present fire-temple which is in a dilapidated condition at present. A conference was, therefore, held with Sir Dinshaw on both these projects with the view of obtaining the benefit of his mature experience and judgment. In all probability both these schemes will be carried out by the benevolent lady. Amongst those who are at present staying with Sir Dinshaw are Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee, Messrs. N. M. Wadia, Nusserwanji Byramji, Ardesir Pestonji Kama, Ardesir Sorabji Kamdin, Paloji Framji Mehta, Bomonji Paloji Nicholson, R. M. Rutnagar, Muncherji Hoshungji Jagosh, M. R. Vazifdar, Kavasji Bomonji Katrak, &c. Mr. Nusserwanji B. Secretary, at the opening ceremony in the new "adrian," gave a brief account of the circumstances connected with the building, and the collection of subscriptions, which amounted to Rs. 1,628, out of which the cost of the portrait was paid to Mr. Edulji, the painter. The high-priest of Udwara, Dustoor Khurshedji Minocherjee, in unveiling the portrait, spoke of the many virtues of Sir Dinshaw, his philanthropic deeds, and his innumerable charities, amounting to over fifteen lakhs of rupees, and asked the assembled Parsees to offer up their united prayers to Almighty God for his long life, health, and every worldly comfort. Sir Dinshaw thanked the Dustoor and those present for the trouble they had taken in coming to Udwara and joining in the ceremonial. He said that he was merely a trustee of the money which God had bestowed on him and he always prayed that he might be endowed with the faculty of making the best use of his means, for the universal benefit of mankind. The whole congregation joined in offering up a special prayer to God, and separated about noon.

THE FEVER EPIDEMIC IN GUJERAT.

THE following letter addressed to the Jain Association of India has been received from Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Dewan of Baroda, in reply to the telegrams sent to him by the Jain Association of India, requesting him to send medical assistance to those suffering from fever in Patan and surrounding places :—

"Gentlemen,—I have duly received your telegrams of the 2nd instant. In reply I beg to inform that since reports were received from district officers about the prevalence of fever in the Kari Division, the State Medical Department had sent from here a stock of quinine pills and powders for decoction for free distribution to all the Vahivatdars and Mahalkaris of the district. Instructions issued on receipt of your telegrams to send again a fresh supply of this medicine for distribution among the persons afflicted with fever. During the last month two new dispensaries were opened, one at Kherula and the other at Chansama. In addition to this two medical pupils have been detailed on special duty at Attarsamba and Nardipoor, and one Hospital Assistant and four more medical pupils have been sent from here to different places in the Kari District. Four Hospital Assistants have since been appointed as a temporary measure. It will be seen that all that was necessary has been done by His Highness's Government, and it is hoped that the relief granted will tend to assuage the sufferings of the poor. Should you wish to make any further suggestion I shall be happy to consider it. Thanking you for your kind suggestions already made," &c.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON CROP OF 1892.

The following is the Second General memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the season 1892 :—

The second reports show that, except in parts of Madras and the Punjab, heavy rainfall in September unfavourably affected the crop and retarded sowings. The subsequent fine weather will, it is anticipated, greatly improve prospects.

"Area."—The average area under cotton in "Bombay" for both the early and late crops is about 5½ million acres. The area sown to date is, according to the latest information slightly over 3½ million acres, or about half a million acres under the area sown in the corresponding period of last year. The acreage for both the early and late varieties of cotton in the present season is 12,35,000 for the former and 23,34,000 for the latter. The area under early cotton has somewhat increased, and the increase is due to more cotton being grown in Poona and Sholapur, which in previous years had but comparatively little land under this crop. "Berar" shows a slightly diminished area of 22,17,000 acres, which is attributed partly to unseasonable rain, and partly to rotation of crops. In the "Central Provinces" the acreage is estimated at 738,000, which is a little over that of last year. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh show an area of 12,00,000 acres, which is 25 per cent. below the average. The deficiency mentioned in the first report in the "Punjab" crop has since been made up ; but the area which is now given at 456,000 acres is still 8·4 per cent. below that of last year, and much below the average. In (Madras) the area for the early and the late sowings is shown to be 616,300 acres. It compares favourably with the average, 617,600 acres, and is nearly double that of last year, which was only 343,400 acres. On the whole the total cotton area up to date for the six reporting provinces is 88,00,000 against an average of 12½ million acres.

"Condition and prospects."—The condition of the early crop in Bombay is not good owing to the excessive rainfall in September, especially in Khandesh (the principal cotton growing district). A fair outturn is, however, expected. In Gujarat also excess of rain retarded sowing for the late crop ; but the subsequent fine weather may prove beneficial to the standing crop. In the Karnatak the rainfall was favourable and the cotton crop on a larger area would have been devoted to the crop but for the scarcity of folder in the previous year, which compelled the cultivation of grain crops in substitution. The prospects are good in this tract, and also in Sindh. In Berar the present condition is unsatisfactory, but it is hoped that, with a continuance of fine weather, prospects will greatly improve. The same may be said of the crop in the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the Punjab the outturn is expected to exceed that of the previous year, while in Madras the crop is everywhere good and the season favourable except in the south.

SESAMUM TIL CROP.

Second General memorandum on the Sesamum (til) crop of the season 1892.

Season.—In Bombay, the Central Provinces and Berar the crop suffered in parts by the heavy rains of August and September which interfered with weeding. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the season was less unfavorable owing to clear weather in September.

Area.—In the Bombay Presidency (including Sind and the Native States) the area under crop is estimated at 672,525 acres or 3·01 per cent. below last year's area ; in the Central Provinces ten districts show an increase over the area of 1891 ; while in Berar the present estimated area, is 97,187 acres against 122,136 acres in October 1891. In the Punjab the area is estimated at 152,200 acres or 25·3 per cent. in excess of the final forecast of last year.

"Condition and prospects."—In Bombay the condition of the standing crop is fair to good. In the Central Provinces the crop in the northern districts promises an outturn quite up to the average ; in the southern districts sowing are made much later and it is too early yet to forecast the outturn, but there is nothing to cause apprehension that it will not be up to average. The Berar crop is not in good condition, and that of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is reported to be between 50 and 70 per cent. of a full average. In the Punjab the crop promises excellently.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR ENGLISH joins the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company as Examiner of Accounts on the close of the Public Works Department at Simla.

A LARGE quantity of the sissal hemp plant from Kew was found to be dead on its arrival at Calcutta. There has been great delay in the delivery of the plants.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J D. DOUGLAS, lately commanding the 36th Field Battery at Kirkee, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery at Calcutta and Barrackpore, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Galloway, whose tour of service has expired.

A TABLE of precedence is now in course of preparation in Egypt. Hitherto there has been the utmost confusion in Egypt as to the precise order of precedence.

MR. W. DIGBY, C.I.E., arrived in Madras on Thursday morning, and was received at the Central Station by a number of native gentlemen.

THE agitation against the increase of the land revenue is extending to all parts of Assam. The notice given of the measure by Government is absurdly short, and makes it impossible for those in charge of properties in Assam to consult proprietors or directors and shareholders of companies in England. Government will be well advised to extend the period till the 1st of January, at least, so that the matter may be fully discussed.

THE *Englishman* hears privately from St. Petersburg that the story of the expulsion of Count Kreutz and Baron Nolde, which appeared in the *Standard*, may be taken with a grain of salt. Another rumour was that the Count was under arrest in his regiment, the Garde a Cheval. These reports seem to have arisen out of the fact that the Count had been refused any further leave at the instance of his family

MR. STONE, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Gover ment of India, having been pemitted to resign his appointment for a post on the East Coast Railway, has left Simla for Karachi, whence he proceeds to the East Coast by sea. Mr. Wolley Dod is officiating as Deputy Consulting Engineer and will probably be confirmed in the appointment.

SIR DENNIS FITZPATRICK arrived at Delhi last Tuesday afternoon under the usual salute. His Honor's arrival was private, Colonel Grey, Commissioner, Mr. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Handcock, Commanding the station, only being present on the railway platform.

INDIAN trade has not been prosperous during the six months ended the 30th of September. The total imports, exclusive of Government stores and treasure, amounted to 2,929 lakhs, as compared with 3,165, lakhs in the first half of 1891, and 3,335 lakhs in 1890. The total exports, amounting to 5,001 lakhs, were decidedly below those of last year, but were somewhat higher than the 1890 returns. The exports of Indian produce emphasise this difference as apart from "foreign goods ;" so that the half-year cannot be regarded with special satisfaction by either importer or exporter.

AMONGST the presents which His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore will offer to His Excellency the Viceroy during his visit to Mysore, there are some excellent works of art excuted by native workmen in the shape of carved figures in sandalwood, representing various Hindu deities. Among these the figures representing Rama, Lakshmana, Sita, Hyvadana, Sarada, Hanumantha, Ganesa, Ramapattabhiseka and Basava are particularly interesting, and display superior workmanship.

THE Commander-in-Chief has distributed the increased grant for Volunteer Camps-of-Exercise thus :—Bengal, Rs. 30,000 ; Madras, Rs. 18,000 ; Bombay, Rs. 12,000 ; and the Field Days' grant—Bengal, Rs. 10,000 ; Madras, Rs. 6,000 ; Bombay, Rs. 4,000. In the Bengal Presidency the Volunteer Camps-of-Exercise allotment has now been distributed. The Assam Mounted Rifles receive Rs. 3,340 ; Surma Valley Light Horse, Rs. 1,200 ; the Calcutta Naval Volunteers, Rs. 1,220 ; the Cossipore Artillery, Rs. 1,200 ; the East Indian Railway Volunteers, Rs. 4,800 ; the Presidency Rifle Battalion, Rs. 2,400 ; the Chittagong Rifles, Rs. 360 ; the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles and Eastern Bengal State Railway Rifles, Rs. 2,100 ; the Gorakhpur Light Horse and Oudh District Companies, with the Ghazipore Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 1,550 ; the Cawnpore Volunteers, Rs. 920 ; the Agra Volunteers, Rs. 600 ; the Midland Railway Volunteers Rs. 900 ; the Mussoorie Volunteers and Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles, Rs. 1,260 ; the 1st Punjab Volunteers, Rs. 1,400 ; the North-Western Railway Volunteers, Rs. 2,400 ; the Beluchistan Volunteers, Rs. 300 ; the Ghazipore Light Horse and Allahabad District Companies, with the Ghazipore Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 1,140 ; and the Behar Light Horse, Rs. 2,000. The grant for field-days will be distributed to corps that have not been granted money for camps on the 15th January next, according to the field-days held by each corps between the 1st April and the 31st December this year.

THE Resolution of the Bombay Government on the local Forest Administration Report, seems to have excited a storm of indignation in the Western Presidency, observers the *Pioneer*. It has been denounced as injudicious, inconsistent, and unjust ; as a bid for cheap popularity ; as saturated with misrepresentation and abounding in inaccuracies. When charges such as these are made and reiterated by responsible persons, the public cannot fail to form conclusions adverse to those who formulated the Resolution, and Sir Charles Pritchard, on the eve of his translation to "another place," is made indirectly to feel that his departure from Bombay will not be in the least regretted. Masterful administrators are useful, no doubt under certain conditions, more particularly in India, but when they are allowed too great liberty of action they are apt to bring discredit upon the Government of which they form a part. The Forest Department cannot claim to have reached a state of perfection—no department is without its defects and weaknesses; but it is usually admitted that its officers strive at least to be just and impartial in their dealings with the people. It should be remembered, too, that their work is exceptionally difficult, for forest conservation is so entirely opposed to the ideas of the agricultural classes that the Ranger is regarded as the sworn enemy of the ryot. In the Bombay Presidency, our contemporary continues, there has long been an agitation against the Forest Department, but it has remained for the Local Government to pillory their own officers for malpractices which are alleged to exist. The gravamen of the charges advanced is that in what are known as compounded cases the sums realised as compensation are usually distributed as rewards among the Forest subordinates who detect the cases. We have quoted the exact words of the Resolution so that no mistake may be possible as to its terms. Now it will scarcely be believed that a blank contradiction is given to the statements made as to the methods of procedure. Prosecutions for trespass are only instituted where the trespasser has wilfully offended ; he is not arrested nor released on bail by the Range Officer ; but where the offence is serious, he is taken before the nearest Magistrate, or police officer ; and when the case is compounded the proceeds are not divided among the subordinates who have detected the case. If this last method were allowed it would amount to a public scandal, and Forest Officers would indeed deserve more severe punishment than mere passing censure. But it is indignantly asserted there is ample evidence that they are guiltless of such malpractices. This being the case they are well entitled to a retractation of the charges, as public as the Resolution in which these were made. It is always a difficult matter to induce a Local Government to retrace its steps, when one or other of its members has gone astray, but the Forest Department is an Imperial one, and the matter cannot be allowed to rest in its present stage. Sir Charles Pritchard, for the sake of his own reputation, should vouchsafe some explanation of the Resolution which he has fathered, before he joins the Government of India ; otherwise he may be called upon to sit in judgment on his own actions a month or two hence.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ending 22nd Oct. were Rs. 17,663. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 14,035. Increase, Rs. 3,628. Receipts per mile for the week ending 22nd Oct. 1892, Rs. 346-5-4. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 275-3-3. Increase, Rs. 71-2-1. Receipts from 1st July to 22nd Oct., 1892, Rs. 1,90,385. Corresponding period of 1891, Rs. 2,00,821. Decrease, Rs. 10,436.

THE Calcutta papers of Wednesday had the following :—A cyclonic circulation of winds is taking place over the south-east of Bengal, the Sundurbuns and the head of the Bay giving extremely heavy rain to South Bengal and Orissa. The heaviest rainfall has been at Dacca and Furridpur, the former place having had 7·8 inches between 8 a.m., of the 1st instant and 8 a. m. of the 2nd, while Furridpur had 5·7 inches during the same period. Several other stations have registered upwards of two inches. The depression shows no signs of developing, and it will probably pass away without intensifying. Even now the Calcutta rainfall is only a little above last year's average. It was ten inches behind the normal for the monsoon season, which closed on the 16th of October. At the head of the Bay there has been a "whirl," but vessels coming in have not experienced bad weather. A telegram received from the Sandheads yesterday states that the weather was fine, but that it had looked nasty. It seems that Dacca was twenty-five inches short of the normal

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NOTICE.

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EDITED BY

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, K.C.I.E.

PUBLISHED BY

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

SILVER recovered in London yesterday ¼d. of its previous fall, being quoted by Reuter at 39½d. per oz.; and four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher at 66⅜; while in New York, the metal advanced ⅜ cents, say, to 85½ cents per oz.; demand Exchange in London having been ¼ per cent. down, at 4·86¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 384,000 ounces of Silver, at 85·20 to 85·60 dollars. Consols in London were ¼ per cent. higher, at 97⅛; and Indian Sterling Loan advanced ¼ to 107¾. The market rates of discount were unaltered. Brazier/ Copper was unchanged at £54 per ton. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay remained at 10s. per ton nominal. The weekly shipments of specie to India were confined to £50,000 in Silver to this port. In Paris, French Rentes were still quoted at 99; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·15¼.

To-day, a further advance of 1·16d. in the price of Bar Silver in London, at 39½d. per oz., has taken place; but in New York there has been no further movement either in Silver or Exchange on London. Stock Exchange quotations in London are unaltered; but the market rates of discount on London have been put down ⅜ per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, to 2⅜ and 3 per cent., respectively. French Rentes come ¼ per cent. higher, at 99¼. Paris Exchange on London is a centime higher, at fcs. 25·16¼.

The Wheat and Seed Markets were unchanged. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,080,000 quarters, or 810,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the day's sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 500 East Indians. 4½d. per lb. was still the price of spot Mid.-Americans; and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value, excepting "Good" Madras Westerns, which were ⅛d. dearer; and Tinnevelly, which had declined 1-16d. in both grades. American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 29-64d. for November-December deliveries, and 4 37-64d. for March-April. Egyptian "Fair" Brown Cotton was unchanged at 4½d. per lb. The day's Imports were 26,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was firm, and the quotations for staple goods, wired by Reuter, show an advance of ⅛d. in 7lbs. of 1d. in 45in. 9 lbs. and 7/8 of 1½d. in 54in. 11 lbs. Grey Shirtings. The price of 40s Mule Twist was unchanged at 7¼d. per lb.

The Liverpool market closed firm this afternoon; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having amounted to 6,000 bales, without any East Indians. Spot prices are unchanged; but American Arrivals are 1-64d. higher in all positions. The day's Imports are 12,000 bales. "Good" Oomras and Fine Broach at Havre are a franc higher. The day's Imports in Liverpool are 12,000 bales.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 17,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 40,000 bales (inclusive of 1,000 Surats); while the amount forwarded to consumers was 9,000 bales less, at 57,000 bales. The week's Imports were 86,000 bales more, at 134,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 68,000 bales; and as it stood yesterday, it was 371,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year; and 478,000 bales more than it was the year before. The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe had increased during the week by 180,000 bales, but of Surats there were 4,000 bales less in sight; and the figures given below show an increase of 85,000 bales, and of 861,000 bales as against last year, and the year before, respectively, and in the case of East Indian Cotton a decrease of 25,000 bales and 187,000 bales in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool was yesterday 1-16 higher than it was a week ago; and Arrivals had advanced 1-16 to 5-32d. The spot rate was 1-16d. lower than at the same time last year, and ⅛d. below that ruling in 1890.

There was virtually no change in Cotton in New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands having remained at 8⅜ cents; while February Futures were one point higher, at 8·42 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 43,000 bales; and the total falling off this season, compared with the two previous ones, is 807,000 bales, and 730,000 bales, respectively.

To-day's message from New York quotes spot Cotton unchanged at 8 7-16 cents; but February Futures were 10 points higher, at 8·52 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 44,000 bales, going against 47,000 bales last year, and 46,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 2,200,000 bales, compared with 1,810,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts.....	287,000	330,000	308,000
" exports to U. Kingdom..	101,000	139,000	105,000
" " Continent.....	120,000	96,000	126,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	1,658,000	2,465,000	2,388,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	575,000	793,000	880,000
" " to Continent do. ..	352,000	451,000	589,000
" Stock in the Ports	940,000	1,144,000	623,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 4th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total Supply of all kinds	3,390,000	3,301,850	2,528,550
" " Surats	203,000	227,800	389,750
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,075,000	704,210	597,260
" London	10,000	9,000	31,000
American Afloat	280,000	380,000	300,000
East Indian "	10,000	5,000	15,000
Total ...	1,375,000	1,098,210	943,260
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 1d.	4 9-16d.	5 3-8d.
" Good Dhollera..... ..	3 5-8d.	3 7-8d.	4 3-16d.
Difference	7-8d.	11-16d.	1 3-16d.

Only a moderate business has been passing in Cotton here to-day, but rates for arrival contracts have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The day's transactions, which have been entirely confined to exporters (the Mills having been entirely out of the market) have aggregated 4,650 bales, consisting of 1,000 bales each of Fine Dhollera, at Rs. 200, for March-April delivery; Fully Good Dhollera, at Rs. 190 in the same position; Fully Good Julgaum, for January, at Rs. 187½; Fine Broach, for March, at Rs. 224; 200 "Fine" Bengals, for January, at Rs. 180; and 200 "Fully Good," at Rs. 170. They have also bought 200 bales of old Pachora, at Rs. 175-7; and 50 old Bengals, at Rs. 168 per candy.

WHEAT remains quiet in tone, with business for export on a small scale, but on the basis of previous rates, all round.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export in a steady market and prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced half an anna per cwt. to the following quotations; but other descriptions are unchanged:—

Linseed .....Rs. 7-12-6 to Rs. 7-15-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat ,, 7-10-0 to ,, 7-11-0 ,,
,, ,, Gawnpore ,, 7-2-0 to ,, 7-4-0 ,,
,, Red ,, ,, 6-10-6 to ,, 6-12-6 ,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	983	bales.
Wheat.....	17,198	cwt.
Linseed	1,762	,,
Rapeseed	3,118	,,
Gingelly	2,921	,,
Castorseed.....	769	,,
Rice	1,496	,,

FREIGHTS are unchanged. Business has been done for February-March shipment, to Dunkirk, at 18s. per ton; and for Marseilles, at 15s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand; and at 1s. 3 5-32d. for November Credits, 1s. 3 3-16d. for December, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for 1893; but with the exception of a few Bills being placed at the latter rate, we have heard of but little doing; and the market closed quiet as follows:—

	per rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 2 15-16d.	
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 2 29-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight .....1s. 3d.	,,
Credits 3 do. .....1s. 3 5-32d.	,,
Francs 3 do. .....1·59½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been rather weak, and Fours have been quoted rather lower, at 106 5-16 for cash, and 106 1-16, sellers, for the next settlement; but at the close there was a steadier feeling, and 1-16 per cent. higher was named, the price of Fours for money leaving off at 106⅜.

SHARES have been neglected; we note a decline of Rs. 7½ in Mofussil Press; and in Manockji Petit Mill; and an advance of Rs. 5 in Imperial Mill; but otherwise the market is unchanged.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BALUCHISTAN.

BIRTH.

WATSON—October, 24, at Quetta, the wife of Lieutenant T C Watson. R E, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GAYER—October 22, at Port Blair, the wife of Lieutenant E A Gayer, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.
GOUMENT—October 30, at Simla, the wife of Mr C E Goument, of a daughter.
GRAY—November, 2, at the Connemara Hotel, Madras, the wife of Charles Gray, Coonoor, of a son.
HARDING—November 3, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of H Q D Harding, CS, of a son.
HASLAM—October 30, at Lahore, the wife of the Revd J W B Haslam, of a son.
KENNEDY—October 31, at Botanic Garden, Darjiling, the wife of W A Kennedy, of a son.
LLOYD—October 23, at Quetta, the wife of Major R O Lloyd, RE, of a daughter. (Still-born.)
MITCHELL—October 18, at Raipur, Central Provinces, the wife of A P Mitchell, Inspector of Schools, of a son.
PARROTT—October 21, at Ghazipur, N.-W.-P., the wife of L L Parrott, Opium Department, of a daughter.
REID—October 18, at Gorakhpur, the wife of P B Reid, Esq, N.-W P and O Police, of a son

MARRIAGES.

GREGORY—APCAR.—November, 1, at the Armenian Church, Calcutta, Walter eldest son of Gasper Gregory, to Ripsima Matilda, eldest daughter of the late Seth Thomas Apcar.
LAKE—LE FAUCHEUR—October 12, at St Ann's Church, Cocanada, G M Lake, to Ezilda Marie, eldest daughter of J Le Faucheur, Cocanada.—Bombay, English and French papers please copy.
MCLAUGHLIN—CULPEPER—October 19, at St Stephen's Church, Berhampore (Ganjam District), by the Rev C E Whiteley, Henry Joshua McLaughlin, Forest Department, to Victoria Emilia, second daughter of Mr S E Culpeper.
POPERT—MACKAY—October 27, at St Mary's, Fort St George, Madras, E P Popert, Indian Forest Service, to Charlotte J Ideraway Mackay, daughter of the late James Cruickshank Mackay.

DEATHS.

COURT—October 3, at 35, Ashburton Road, Addiscombe, after many months' great suffering, Major Henry Court, Lieutenant-Colonel, Retired List, Bengal Cavalry, aged 49 years.
FORGREN—October 31, at Poonamallee, William Forkgen, Sergeant, 21st Hussars (late 12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers), aged 44 years.
LANDALE—November 2, at 10, Middleton Street, Calcutta, (suddenly), Alexander Landale, of the firm of Landale and Clark.
VICTOR—October 7, Josephine (nee de Lange,) widow of Ettore Victor, off Genoa at sea, aged 81 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

A FRIEND OF THE POOR.—We can publish your letter, but only over your own name.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1892.

To His Highness the Nizam rightly belongs the credit of initiating the policy which has placed at the disposal of the Government of India the Imperial Defence Force, which gives a new *corps d'armee* for the defence of the Frontier. When the incident of Penjdeh and the political complications which followed thereupon called attention to the necessity of being prepared for all eventualities on the North-West Frontier, the Nizam offered the munificent sum of sixty lakhs to the Government of India towards the cost of the defence of the Empire against foreign aggression. The example thus spontaneously set was promptly followed by the rulers of other Native States. The Government of India, while cordially acknowledging the impulse of loyalty and patriotism, which prompted the offer of a large money contribution, decided to accept the proffered aid in the form of military contingent brought up to high state of efficiency under skilled British guidance and direction but officered by the nobles of the Native State that raised the troops, and paid the cost of their equipment and maintenance. It has so happened through divers circumstances that, while the contingents from the other States are now in the main organised, and many of them in a state of high efficiency, nothing has as yet been done to bring to a practical fruition the generous offer made by the sovereign who gave the initiative to the whole movement. As we mentioned a fortnight ago, it was intended to utilise the opportunity presented by the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Nizam to give practical effect to the desire of the Sovereign of Hyderabad to take a leading part in contributing to the defences of the Empire. Proposals were submitted to the Government of India some months since by the Government of Hyderabad, which had for their basis the transfer of his Highness's Reformed Troops, numbering some five or six thousand men to the Imperial Defence Force—a fine body of men, trained and disciplined like the native regiments in the British service, and under the command of Colonel Neville, brought to a high level of efficiency. The scheme contemplated the arming of the force with weapons of precision, and improved equipment provided at the expense of the State. If the Hyderabad troops were armed with weapons of precision, it would be difficult to refuse a similar concession, however burdensome and inappropriate to other Native States.

The scheme was submitted to the Minister who approving of the general purpose of it did not sufficiently scrutinise the details. Items drawn up by his personal assistant the ex-Revenue Secretary, Mushtaq Hussein and the Home Secretary, Futteh Nawaz Jung Mehdi Hassan, were unfortunately complicated by divers stipulations, the full bearing of which were not realised. The filling up of the hiatus which the transfer of the present Reformed Troops to the Imperial Defence Force would have occasioned was to be effected by drafts from his Highness's Irregular Troops which would infallibly have been in due course raised again to the present strength. This step would have largely increased the Military Force which is already a burden to the State. It was further proposed that the new Reformed Troops should be armed with breach-loaders. Another condition was that the Nizam's Contingent of the Imperial Force should be always quartered in the Nizam's Dominions except when they were required on the Frontier or elsewhere on active service. A further stipulation was that his Highness the Nizam should command the Force, and that when sent to the Frontier in time of war, the Prime Minister should accompany it as the Nizam's representative. It will excite no surprise that the Government of India considered that the stipulations qualifying the proposal submitted were altogether inadmissible. In the first place, its effect could be to largely increase the military force of the State of Hyderabad already sufficiently burdensome to his Highness's treasury. Into none of the Native States has the breach-loader been introduced, weapons of precision being obviously superfluous luxuries, when under the *Pax Brittanica*, no enemy can assail them from without, and no rising is to be feared within. The suggestion to draft from the Irregular Troops the men required to reconstitute the Reformed Troops would not of itself suffice to reduce the number of the practically useless Irregulars. When attempts were made to decrease the strength of these latter on two former occasions, it was found that there is a traditional claim which has become valid by acquiescence on the part of the Government to allow the son or other near relative to succeed his father when he leaves the ranks. Widows and children have claims to pensions. Gaps created in the Irregular ranks by transfer to other corps are always sooner or later filled up, and any attempt to interfere with these family rights would lead to great discontent. The stipulation that the Hyderabad Contingent of the Imperial Defence Force should always be stationed in Hyderabad while a new and better armed body of reformed troops should replace regiments armed with the old Brown Bess would add considerably to the military force kept on foot in that State and consuming its revenues. The Government of India has entire and well-justified confidence in the loyalty and good faith of the Nizam's Government, but it would be unwise to disregard the possibility that a large body of idle troops, with no legitimate field of activity in perspective, might one day or another give trouble. Influenced no doubt by these considerations the Government of India declined to accept the proposal, clogged as it was with impossible conditions.

As we have said, the scheme did not originate with the Minister, and he did not realise for a moment that it was open to the objections that we have indicated. The misfortune was that it was drawn up by men who were not familiar with the complexities of military and political questions. The Home Secretary had been Chief Justice, and his judicial training might have made his opinion on a matter of litigation of some value. Mushtaq Hussein is an able revenue officer, who had gained judicial experience as Judge of the Hyderabad Small Cause Court. It ought not in fairness be imputed to them as a fault that they framed the proposal to give effect to the Nizam's princely offer as if they were drawing up a legal agreement designed to secure a *quid* for every *quo*. They entirely overlooked the fact that all the Government of India had to do in the matter was to say to the Government of Hyderabad—We accept your offer of sixty lakhs towards the cost of Imperial Defence; Please invest the amount in public securities, and we will devote the interest to the purpose you have at heart. What then would have become of the stipulations so ingeniously contrived to bind down the Government of India as a Marwari might bind down an impecunious borrower. The Government of India never dreamed of taking such a course. Recognising the princely spirit which dictated the offer the Supreme Government showed marked consideration for the financial interests of the Hyderabad State, and refrained from accepting any part of the large sum so cordially tendered. His Highness the Nizam when the matter came before him for final disposal, at once understood that the proper course was to ascertain what were the views of the Government of India in the matter so that an immediate and cordial understanding might be arrived at. On the 1st November his Highness in a personal interview with Mr. T. C. Plowden, the Resident, discussed the question and cancelled the proposals which had been submitted to the Government of India. He cordially concurred in the view of the Supreme Government that the best course to take is to bring Hyderabad into line with the other Native States which have contributed in proportion to their resources to the strength of the Imperial Defence Force. A body of troops, the exact strength of which will be fixed by agreement between the two Governments, will be formed by selection from the Reformed Troops, the highly efficient Goolburga Brigade, and the Irregulars. This contingent of the Imperial Defence Force will strengthen that *corps d'armée* with *inter alia* two Regiments of excellent cavalry. This is highly satisfactory in itself. It is doubly so in regard to the fact that the personal intervention of the Nizam has put an end to any friction or misunderstanding which may have arisen from the unexpected and maladroit stipulations which found their way into the proposal submitted some months since to the Government of India. These have been eliminated by the hand of the Prince himself. The Viceroy in the remarkable speech delivered on Friday evening at the banquet given by His Highness showed that the Government of India is actuated by an equally magnanimous spirit. His Excellency stated that having regard to the fact that the Hyderabad Contingent is maintained out of the revenue of the Nizam's States, it would not be fair in view of the heavy military expenditure—amounting to seventy lakhs for which the Nizam has already to provide—to impose an additional burden for military purposes. The spontaneous offer of a Cavalry Regiment taken from either of the present efficient brigades maintained by His Highness will be accepted by the Government of India as the Nizam's contribution to the defence force. It is understood that at a later period a second Regiment will be added, but for the present the transfer of a single Regiment of Cavalry from the Reformed Troops or the Goolburga Contingent, which will involve no addition to the military expenditure of the State, will be sufficient.

ON Saturday morning in anticipation of the early arrival of the new Peninsular and Oriental steamer Himalaya many people crowded on the Apollo Bunder to meet their friends or out of curiosity to see the finest ship of the Company's fleet. It had been intended she should arrive on Friday, but the enforcement of quarantine regulations in Egypt rendered this impracticable. It was announced in our columns that the vessel might be expected by nine o'clock on Saturday morning and for some hours little or no uneasiness was felt that she had not arrived. But as the day wore on and the ship was still not signalled anxiety as to her safety was manifested, the melancholy events of the past few weeks having caused people to look upon the safe arrival of a steamer as less of a certainty than it had hitherto been regarded. Some of the friends of those on board stayed on the Bunder till the early hours of the following morning, and when the Assam, which had left Aden twelve hours later than the Himalaya, arrived, the painful anxiety proclaimed itself on the faces of those who had so patiently watched for the larger steamer. To restore confidence as much as possible Mr. Uloth, the Superintendent of the Company, thoughtfully issued a copy of the Assam's report to the Press, and an extra edition which was issued to the public yesterday morning did much to allay their uneasiness. The Assam, it appeared, overtook and passed the Himalaya on Thursday. The latter had then stopped owing to an accident to her crank pin brasses. She declined help, expecting to be going ahead without much delay. This she was able to do, and on the afternoon of the next day left the Assam again behind. During Friday evening, however, the machinery of the Himalaya again ceased to work satisfactorily, and during the night the Assam passed without sighting her. On receipt of the Assam's report Mr. Uloth taking steps similar to those adopted when the Nizam was overdue, at once ordered her to coal and to go back in search of the Himalaya. While the Assam was preparing, the Java was also ordered to get up steam, the master of the one being instructed to take the northerly and the other the southerly course. But at half-past three the Himalaya was sighted and after two hours' slow steaming she anchored off the Apollo Bunder.

TIN this year takes the place which gold did twelve months ago in the favour of speculators in metal mining shares. But the speculation in tin mines is of a healthier kind than was the case with more attractive metal. There is tin to be found in all places where companies have been formed to work it. The gold in a number of instances only existed in the heated imaginations of those who were anxious to float companies. As regards tin not only have large quantities been actually found, but we have it, on the authority of the Director of the Geological Survey of India, that the tin deposits are really of such value as to render expenditure on their development and special arrangements for their control advisable. This was as far as the Mergui district, to which Mr. Hughes's explorations have been confined, and the result of these is his assurance that they are sufficiently large and accessible to prove remunerative under economical management. The tin-yielding reefs extend over a considerable extent of country, and Mr. Hughes is firmly of opinion that judging from the general geological structure of the peninsula that as these wilds are gradually opened up further paying deposits will be found. These observations are not uncorroborated by experts. Mr. Ross Clunis and Mr. Alexander Primrose, both skilful geologists, assisted by practical tin-workers, who were serving with the Duke of Cornwall's Regiment, have been engaged in the exploration. M

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IRONCLAD HOWE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

It is now feared that the chances of saving the Ironclad Howe are hopeless.

ANOTHER JEWEL CASE.

In the action for slander brought by the wife of Lieutenant Leader, of the Suffolk Regiment, against General and Mrs. Smyth, the defendants charged the plaintiff, who was their intimate friend, with stealing and selling a peculiar diamond brooch. The evidence turned on the identity of two brooches of similar make. A verdict was given in favour of the plaintiff with damages for five hundred pounds.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE SCOTCH EXPRESS.

In the enquiry into the accident at Thirsk, the signalman admitted that he was asleep after having had two sleepless nights through the illness and death of his child.

THE BEYTS-CRAIG CASE.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank has won the case against the Produce Brokers' Company, who have been ordered to pay the amount of the Beyts-Craig bills with interest at the rate of five per cent.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

Both Sir W. V. Harcourt and Mr. John Morley, will be absent from the Guildhall Banquet on the 9th instant.

STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE.

The great Lancashire Cotton Strike commenced yesterday, sixty thousand operatives are now out of work and fourteen million spindles are lying idle.

MEETING OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

The first meeting of the unemployed was held yesterday afternoon, in Trafalgar Square, under the new rules issued by the Government, and under the auspices of the Socialist Federation. A great procession took place from the East End to the Square, and numerous red flags surmounted by the cap of liberty were displayed. The square was crammed in all parts by a dense mob. A resolution was passed urging the Government to authorise the local authorities to give word that a strong police reserve was unnecessary when the meetings were being held.

MONUMENT TO AN EXPLORER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 5.

A monument to the memory of the explorer Prejevalsky was solemnly unveiled here to-day.

THE ADVANCE OF OSMAN DIGNA.

CAIRO, Nov. 5.

Colonel Kitchener not General Forestier Walker, has gone to Suakin in charge of the operations against Osman Digna. A squadron of cavalry has started for Suakin.

TRIAL OF THE EX-CANADIAN PREMIER.

QUEBEC, Nov. 4.

Mr. Mercier, the ex-Premier, who was charged with corruption has, after a protracted trial, been acquitted.

THE VICEROY IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 5.

This morning his Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Lansdowne, H. H. the Nizam and the Resident, reviewed the troops at Secunderabad under most propitious circumstances. Five thousand five hundred Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry—British and Native—were on the parade-ground, and the sight as the large body went past the saluting base was most imposing. The troops were under the command of Major-General Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I., and their steadiness and soldierly bearing elicited the warmest praise. At the termination of the review his Excellency expressed to the General his great satisfaction at the fine display the men had made, and asked that his admiration should be brought to the knowledge of the men.

Their Excellencies and Staff and the Nizam then returned to Hyderabad, and at noon the Nizam had a private interview with the Viceroy which lasted over half an hour. Lord and Lady Lansdowne took luncheon with the Prime Minister, Sir Asman Jah, at Busheer Bagh, this afternoon, when there were also present the Nizam, the Hyderabad nobles, and the State guests numbering 250. The function was a most brilliant one, and reflected the greatest credit on the hospitality of the popular Minister. This evening their Excellencies dine at the Residency, and an evening party follows. To-morrow their Excellencies rest.

It was arranged that their Excellencies should rest during to-day, but the programme was so far altered as to allow of a visit this evening to the old fort of Golconda. Their Excellencies left the Residency at five o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Plowden and a small party, and were met at the fort by H. H. the Nizam and his A.-D.-C.s. The roads to the fort were lined by troops of the Golconda Brigade, and preparations were made for the visit. The party went over the interesting and remarkable ruins, and ascended Bala Hissar, from which a magnificent view of the surrounding country was obtained. The party returned to the Residency at seven o'clock after a delightful outing.

THE XXI. HUSSARS.

Major Martin takes command of the 21st Hussars, left vacant by the death of Colonel Hickman.

THE DELHI WATER-WORKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

The Delhi Water-Works was opened by Sir Dennis FitzPatrick, on Friday.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA.

Brigadier-General Morton left Agra on Friday to take up the appointment of Adjutant-General at Simla.

PROMOTION.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Edge, Chief Justice, North-West Provinces, has been raised to the Colonelcy on recognition of his great successful efforts to promote the Volunteer movement at Allahabad.

CONVICTED FOR STEALING EXAMINATION PAPERS.

One Ganesh Misra has been tried and convicted for purloining examination papers, connected with last year's Matriculation Examination. He is sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

A BOOK ON MILITARY TACTICS.

Brigadier-General Kinloch, the popular Commandant of the Allahabad District, bids fair to become the author of an important tactical scheme for the whole of the British Army.

Lord Roberts, some time ago, entrusted the General the task of drawing a scheme, under which sound instruction would be ensured in the matter of formation, and delivery attack. General Kinloch has paid special attention to this for years, and his ideas have commended themselves to his Excellency so far that they have been recommended for adaptation in the whole army in England and India.

FIRE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 6.

A fire occured at the Station Hospital store-room, at Wanowrie, early yesterday morning. It was noticed by a sentry, and immediately the fire bugle sounded several regiments with fire-engines came on the spot, but there was no water. After a lapse of two hours the fire was extinguished. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 5,000.

THE CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

The Central Rifle Meeting Camp will be opened at Dhanowrie from the 10th instant. The Smokeless Powder Company, of London, have presented a gold jewel to be shot for in this meeting. Competitors will have to use smokeless powder for this match.

MILITARY NEWS.

The services of Captain Southey, 30th Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for appointment in the Intelligence Branch.

The services of Colonel Haydon, who has returned from England on leave, has been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, for re-employment in the Military Works Department.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 3.

The Hall Line steamer Looksley Hall arrived here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 6.

The Mail Steamer Sutlej from Bombay arrived.
The Mail Steamer Arcadia from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅜

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	4-2
8¼ lbs. do.	5-3
40s. Mule Twist	0-7¼
2¾ per cent. Consols	97⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99
0½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66¼
Bar Silver	39 1-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	40,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	134,000	"
" " " Surats	nil.	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,075,000	"
" " " Surats	26,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	10,000	"

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 21st OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Himalaya, Captain J. Ormaw, with the Overland Mails of October 21, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Thomas, child and infant	Mrs Brownlow
	Mr Schofield
Surg-Col and Mrs Joubert, 2 children and infant	Mr J Carter
	Mrs Moin
Lady and Miss Edge and child	Miss Kemball
Mr and Mrs J M Fawcus	Mr and Mrs Kilner and infant
Rev G Longridge	Miss Wingfield
Rev E Manley	Mrs Thelenberg and infant
Miss Warren	Miss Oxley
Mrs Thompson, child and two infants	Mrs Davidson
Mr and Mrs Bicker and infant	Mr and Mrs Bell
Lieut F J Stewart	Mrs McMillan and child
Mr Ingles	Mr F C Turner
Mrs Phipson's Maid	Mr and Mrs Payne and two infants
Rev T Holder	
Rev J E Coverdale	Mr W H Armstrong
Mr D M Forbes	Mrs Hickson and infant
Mr and Mrs McCuddow	Mr T G Acres
Rev E N Beasley	Miss Fielding
Miss Baxter	Mr Speechly
Mr Sevenoaks	Mr Geohegan
Mrs Robinson's child	Mr shaw
Miss Stenelin	Mr Couldrey
Miss Janson	Mr Fosbery
Miss Hetherington	Miss Tomkin
Miss Clay	Miss Pim
Miss Payton	Mr and Mrs Yates
Miss Grace Payton	Dr Garton
Capt and Mrs Melville	Mr J Beesley
Mr and Mrs Dimsdale	Lieut Foley
Mr Batt	Mr Holland
Miss Bell	Mrs Hammond
Mrs Churcher	Miss Borthistle
Miss Hannury	Mrs Agnew Pope
Miss Greenwood	Mr Beesley and infant
Mr A Darby	Mr Redfern
Mr and Mrs Frith	Mrs Parish and infant
Miss Cobb	Mr Ranson
Mrs York-Brown and infant	Miss Richings
Miss Gosling	Mrs Harrison and infant
Mr Heath	Mr T Hoosh
Mr and Mrs Strachey	Mrs Moins
Mr McConnell and child	Mr C L Weber
Mr Deane	Mr Brooke
Mrs Shakespear and 4 children	Mr Gilmore
	Mr W H McCann
Mr Reiss	Miss Williams
Mr Boyle	Mr Mickiekan
Mr A Butler	Mrs Seton Karr
Miss Avery	Mr Alec Allen
Mr F A Brendow	Mr Andreae
Mr H O Brooke	Surg-Lieut-Col McConnell
Mr and Mrs Peppe and two infants	Col S E Rolland
	Mr Rowlland
Miss Mactaggart	Mrs Rawlins
Capt Longfield	Lt Weedon
Mr D H Hughes	Mrs Hammick, and infant
Mrs Lock-King	Mr F J Hill
Miss Barlow	Mrs Boughneys and infant
Mrs Hawkins child and infant	Mr and Mrs Christie and child
	Mr R J Woods
Mr A Mitchell	Miss N Woodburn
Mr and Mrs Swales	Mrs C Howard
Mr and Mrs Scott, child and infant	Mr Bennett
	Capt Walker
Mrs Middleton and infant	Mr and Mrs Harwood
Missos Bost (2)	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mr W A Baker	Miss Ternan
Mr and Mrs Thompson	Mr H Gill
Mr and Mrs Barclay	Mr D R Pearson
Mrs Wyndham	Mr and Mrs MacAndrew
Miss Brock and Maid	Mr Lavers
Capt Norman Franks	Dr Alpin
Mr and Mrs Hill	Mr H D Gillman
Miss Hill	Mr A McDonnell
Mr D Fuchs	Mr and Mrs Nash
Mr A Butler	Mrs Payne
Mr M C Gibb	Mr Buckley
Mr C A Sherring	Lieut-Col Walker
Mr W Holmes	Mr and Mrs Allen
Mr and Mrs Phipson	Mr and Mrs Van Wierden
Mrs Hearsey and two daughters	Mr Chann
	Raja Sinhor Shian
Mrs Asmay and two children	Dr A J M MacLaughlin
Miss Young	Mr Heaton
Miss Goodall	Mr G B Preston
Mr and Mrs Munro	Capt C E Poynder
Mr R H Anderson	Mr A C Trevor
Mr and Mrs Jacob, child and Maid	Mr F G Dickson
	Prof and Mrs Deussen
Mr H W Green	Gen Gayo
Miss Broadbent	Lieut-Col Anderson
Miss Caurchill	Mr C Brock
Miss Harris	Mr Stutz
Mr and Mrs Carew Robinson	Major Odell
Miss Callender	Mr Cresswell
Mrs Crawford	Major Vyse
Mr Baseler	Mr Dampier
Dr Wilson	Mr Barrow
Mrs Irwin	Mr Crawford
Mr and Mrs W E Cooper	Mr and Mrs Fellows Wilson
Capt B Hughes	Mr Pringle
Capt Evans	Dr W C Mody
Mr Mittlemeyer	Mr and Mrs Fitzgerald and infant
Miss Gayo	
Mrs Lee-Warner and infant	Lieut Shakespoare
Mrs Berkeley	Lieut Biddulph
Miss Cockett	Mr Wiseman
Mrs and Miss Stevens	Miss Tuthill
Miss Oliver	Mr and Mrs C D Miller
Mr W L Harvey	Mr F Wisher
Mr H B St. Leger	Mr Pattmann
Mr and Mrs Lennard	Mrs Cuffe
Mr W Goldring	Mr L C Swift
Mr Beaux	Capt Nicholson
Mr Gallois	Mr C B Dale
Sir W Ellis	Mr J Meredith
Capt and Mrs Rich	Mr and Mrs Mullaby
Miss Alexander	Mr Lewellyn
Miss Help	Major Smart
Mr F Cork	Mr Wigram
Mr J Walton	Col and Mrs Boughey
Mr R H Bullen	Miss Furnivall
Lieut-Col Bevan	Miss Swabey
Mr R Dawson	Mr Augustine
Capt Bowen	Mr and Mrs Williamson
Sir Samuel and Lady Baker	Mr C Duff
Miss Baker and maid	

FROM SUEZ.

Mr Hajee Sait	Mr E P Mahomed
Mr E F Allarakia	Mr Larmour
Mr P M Allarakia	

FROM ADEN.—Major Broadbent.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

THE Rangoon correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Wednesday that all negotiations for the re-delimitation of the Burmo-Chinese frontier have been broken off in consequence of the excessive demands of the Chinese. Vague rumours have been current in diplomatic circles for a week or two past that matters were not progressing quite so satisfactorily as could be desired, but I am able to state most positively that the term "broken off" does not correctly describe the situation. It would be more accurate to say that the negotiations have been suspended. The suspension, it is true, is for an indefinite period, but there is reason to believe that the Chinese will ask, perhaps not immediately, but before very long that the attempt to settle this business in an amicable manner may be resumed. The advisers of the Central Government must be aware that delay is more likely to be detrimental to their interests than to ours. The negotiations that have thus been interrupted were being conducted in London.

Among Indian Civilians and Military men on furlough there appears to be general satisfaction that Sir Seymour King, M.P., without waiting to be approached on the subject, has declared that the Indian Government *employés* have a just claim to some relief from losses they are enduring, through the unexampled fall in the value of the rupee, and has pledged himself to raise the question in the House of Commons should a remedy have not been desired by the authorities before Parliament meets. I believe that since his letter appeared he has been communicated with by representatives of the Indian sciences who are in England, and that these gentlemen have expressed the hope entertained in India that he will take charge of the question. It is certainly a more hopeful cause to champion than was that of the Uncovenanted Service at the time when he first took it up, for it involves the whole of the Indian Services, while the grievance is a very obvious and very simple one, which can easily be brought home to the public understanding. There is no necessity for any elaborate organization or any great expenditure, and the arguments can be compressed into a very moderate space. I observe that one of the Indian Agency firms has come out with an offer to place their agency at the disposal of the Committee, and invite officers to communicate with them, declaring themselves to be in a position to utilise several means of bringing public opinion to bear upon the subject. The experience of the Staff Corps has shown that matters of this kind require to be handled with great discretion and delicacy. Moreover, in view of the letters and article that have appeared in the *Times* under the heading "A Discreditable Project," I hope I may be permitted to say, without offence, that the intervention of business forms in an agitation like this can hardly be judiciously accepted. Sir Seymour King is a member of Parliament who has acquired some influence by the care and judgment with which he deals with the official and other questions submitted to him. He will, no doubt, should the occasion arise, be able to secure a good hearing for the case, and the Press will deal with it on its merits. There is a homely proverb as to the effect of too many cooks which I venture to commend to the consideration of all concerned. People who really understand from actual experience how a public movement should be conducted have always doubted the wisdom of the P. W. D. Engineers in relying upon a special agency instead of adopting the course of the other European Services, and co-operating with them in the London Committee. As yet they have but little to show for the expense incurred in a separate organization. *Verbum sat sapienti.* Sir W. W. Hunter is doing great service to the movement by enlightening the home public through the columns of the leading journal. In his last review of Indian affairs he devotes nearly two columns to showing that it is useless for the Government to endeavour to obtain, by means of the Universities, a more maturely educated class of men for the Civil Service, without making their financial position more secure! "The Indian Government must realize," it is emphatically told, "that a certain portion of the necessary expenditure of its European servants has to be paid in gold for the education of children, the maintenance of family in England and other home charges; and it must allow a fair proportion of such salaries to be payable in sterling at a fixed rate of exchange." Sir Seymour King's hands will be strengthened by the support that is being given in the still powerful columns of the *Times* to the claims of the Indian public services.

To give you information about Afghan affairs may seem like sending coals to Newcastle, although the first intelligence received in Bombay respecting the Maiwand disaster came to you *via* London. At the risk of being anticipated, I may mention that in well-informed quarters here no doubt whatever now exists that the Conference between the Ameer Abdurrahman and Lord Roberts will take place. His Highness's agent Mr. T. A. Martin, a partner or manager of the Calcutta firm of Walsh Lovett and Co., has been in this country for some time past, and returns to the East by to-day's mail. The ruler of Cabul has expressed a desire to see Mr. Martin who, I understand, will probably be a guest of the Ameer at Jellalabad at the same time as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. In Anglo-Indian circles an exhaustive article entitled "Russia, India, and Afghanistan," in the new number of the *Quarterly*, is attracting some attention. Whoever the writer is he appears to know what he is writing about. The only inaccuracy I have observed from a hurried glance is his description of the Ameer as the nephew of Sardar Mohammed Ishak Khan. As a matter of fact his Highness is a cousin of the ex-Governor of Afghan-Turkistan, now an exile in Samarcand. Sir John Adye, who is a particular friend of Mr. Gladstone, and who would probably not refuse the command of the Indian Army if it were offered to him, writes at some length in the *Times* to prove what, perhaps, scarcely required any further proof that the Pamirs are an impossible base of operations. They may, however, be, and are a base of something else.

While the two sections of the Irish party are still squabbling about the Paris Funds for which, according I think to Mr. Healy, there is now another claimant in the person of the widow of Mr. Parnell. Mr. John Morley is surprising his friends by his vigour as a controversialist. The *Times*, Colonel Saunderson, and Mr. Arnold Forster have in turn all had a taste of the Chief Secretary's invective, and so far, at all events, as the omniscient young member for West Belfast is concerned, Mr. Morley is generally felt to have scored. Although Sir West Ridgway has not yet retired from the permanent Under-Secretaryship, Colonel Turner so long the *bete noire* of the Nationalists has lost his appointment, and although this measure is popular with Parnellites as well as Anti-Parnellites it does not seem to have reconciled the former to Mr. Morley's Evicted Tenants Commission. By the way, I had the pleasure yesterday of conversing with a well-known Indian Civilian who has just arrived from the sister island. He is an Irishman and in sympathy with Home Rule. His idea is that the Parnellites are gaining ground. He says that the poorer people who turned against their leader in obedience to the tenderness of the Nonconformist Conscience are beginning to regret their action. The clergy, moreover, are anxious to excuse themselves by pleading that they only acted as they were directed. He has come to the conclusion that eventually the Parnellites will absorb the Anti-Parnellites. With all deference to my friend, I confess that my observation of Irish affairs does not lead me to think that his forecast of the situation is a sound one.

Mr. Asquith's decision with reference to Trafalgar-square was announced by the new Home Secretary to a deputation on Wednesday. Under proper restrictions the Square is to be available for "demonstrations" on Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and Bank holidays. The Radicals are jubilant, and the Conservatives, the reverse. Situated as he is Mr. Asquith could not have done less for his political friends, and he might have done more. In connection with this matter I am glad to observe that Sir Edward Bradford has won the esteem of the *Daily News*. When his appointment was first announced nothing could be said by that paper in his favour. Now we are told that he is the most popular and conciliatory Commissioner of Police that the metropolis has had since the days of Sir Richard Mayne.

Not the least welcome or distinguished of your cold-weather visitors will be Mr. Clement Scott, the well-known dramatic critic of the *Daily Telegraph*. His reputation both as a journalist and a litterateur is attested by the fact that one can hardly take up a newspaper without seeing some reference to his projected tour. I may mention as an additional item of interest to his friends in the East that he hopes to reach India early in December and to spend his Christmas in your midst. He will be greatly missed at the play. A first night will hardly be a first night without his familiar presence. Although not the *doyen* of the corps of critics—that honour must be assigned to the genial and accomplished Mr. Joseph Knight—the author of "Poppy Land Papers" is without any disparagement to Mr. Moy Thomas, Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, and the rest, by far the most powerful. Mr. William Archer admits in this week's issue of the *World* that his old opponent is the "most eloquent and influential dramatic critic of our day," albeit the apostle of Ibsenism with that modesty for which all the admirers of the divine Henrik are noted, regrets that Mr. Clement Scott is not "quite abreast of the time in literary and philosophic culture," and deplores his indifference to "the higher drama." The higher drama! Poor Mr. Scott! Really if Mr. William Archer had his way I do believe that he would condemn the unappreciative Mr. Clement Scott to read on the voyage to India nothing but Mr. William Archer's translations of Ibsen's works. The Norwegian Master is very well in moderation, but such a task as I have imagined would have disastrous consequences to anybody who was not fully "abreast of the time in literary and philosophic culture." Mr. Clement Scott will be better employed if he gives us *en voyage* a description of his impressions of the lands he is about to visit.

In literary circles since the death of Lord Tennyson a more or less fierce controversy has raged as to who was meant by the "Pilot" in the poet's beautiful verses "Crossing the Bar." Sir Edwin Arnold supposed that Christ was the Pilot alluded to, but the author of "the Light of Asia" was sharply taken to task for his presumed ignorance. Some held that Lyonel Tennyson was intended, others that the Laureate had in his mind the friend who was

> "Dear as the mother to the son,
> More than my brothers are to me."

In one of the literary papers appeared a note, signed "C.," stating that the allusion was to Lionel Tennyson and to no one else. As "C." was understood to be Mr. G. L. Craik most persons accepted the statement as putting an end to the matter.. It now appears that Mr. Craik was not the writer of the correction referred to, and that the much-abused Sir Edwin Arnold was perfectly justified in his assumption. The present Lord Tennyson, writing to Mr. Craik, says:—That his father was much pained to learn that anyone could misinterpret the word and imagine that it referred to Arthur Hallam or the poet's lamented son. Tennyson thought there could be only one possible interpretation. It is also interesting to know on the same unquestionable authority that in the line "And after that the dark," the "dark" merely means "The valley of the shadow of death." Lionel Tennyson whose melancholy and premature death, the result of fever caught in the jungle, you in India have particular cause to remember, was a charming young man, but a curiously unconventional Civil Servant. He was employed in the Political Department at the India Office, and although he was beloved by his colleagues I doubt if he gave them any great assistance. The work was far from congenial to him, and I believe that his real intention when he went out to visit the then Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, was to obtain if possible some more agreeable appointment in India. He was also desirous of accompanying the projected Thibet mission. He had a handsome face, and the portrait that appeared in one of the picture papers last week is a striking likeness. I do not wonder at his wishing to shake the dust of Whitehall off his feet. The atmosphere of the bureaucratic quarter of the Metropolis is not the most suited to a person blessed with the poetical temperament. *A propos* of Tennyson I may mention that a strong effort is being made to connect his name with the Gordon Boy's Home by the establishment of a "Tennyson Endowment Fund." The object is deserving of support, but it is too bad of Field Marshal Sir Lintorn Simmons in his published appeal to call the illustrious master of English song "his lordship" as if he were a mere titled owner of broadacres. "Just like your national snobbishness" will I fear by the comment of some of our not too indulgent critics *outree mauche*.

Precentor Venables has been giving the public some reminiscences of Tennyson which one is almost tempted to wish could be expanded into a volume, and I believe the venerable ecclesiastic who was on intimate terms with the poet has plenty of material for a book, if he could be induced to write it. The account given of Tennyson's visit to the Queen the year after Prince Albert's death is so interesting as to be worth quoting in full, though it is rather long, says the Precentor:—"I was conversing with Mrs. Tennyson on the sudden death of a much-valued common friend, and the loneliness of his widow, when Tennyson, who had been stalking up and down the end of the bow-windowed drawing-room with his usual long strides, suddenly broke in with—'I saw another widow, three days ago,' 'Indeed,' I replied 'and who, who was that?' 'The Queen,' he replied, in his deepest tones. She sent for me to Osborne.' I said that I supposed her Majesty wished to thank him for his noble tribute to the memory of the Prince Consort, and, with perhaps pardonable curiosity, went on to ask what the Queen had said to him. 'I can't remember,' he answered; 'I lost my head. I only remember what I said to the Queen—big fool that I was.' 'What was that?' Why, what an excellent King Prince Albert would have made. As soon as it was out of my mouth I felt what a blunder I had made. But, happily, it proved to be the very right thing to have said. The Queen replied that that had been the constant sorrow of her life—that she was called to govern, while he who was so worthy of the first place was obliged to take a secondary position." The reverend gentleman adds:—"Tennyson had little more to say of his reception, except that, notwithstanding the perfect calmness and self-restraint of the Queen, and the sweet consideration she manifested for him, the interview was a peculiarly trying one, and he was glad when it was over. To stand so long in a respectful attitude was unnatural to one accustomed to perfect freedom of movement. 'The Queen is accustomed to it, and does it well; I did it awkwardly.' It appears that Tennyson had lately been making a minute study of Indian history with a view to a poem or play dealing with what Sir William Hunter calls the splendid episode of the Moghul empire under Akbar. All will regret that he did not live to carry out his design.

THE P. AND O. S. S. ASSAM.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Assam, bringing the passengers for Bombay transferred from the s. s. Arcadia, left Aden at 2-30 p.m. on Monday last, and arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 a.m. yesterday. The following are the names of the passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Styan	Mrs Braddock and child
Rev, Mrs, and Miss Forman and 2 children	Mr Revington
	Mr N E Robin
Mr and Mrs J Cowell and child	Mr H N Crouch
	Capt Armstrong
Dr H A Kidd	Mr McKenzie

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr H O'Connell	Mr Cowell
Col and Mrs Nutt	Mrs B Bell
Mr Macpherson	Two Roman Catholic Missionaries
Mr N Jivangers	
Mr G Williams and son	Mr J N Seth
Mr W Ayling	Mr Nocht
Mr Quin	Mr D N Lloyd
Mr Lushington	Mrs T A Martin
Mr J H Lea	Mrs Ram Sing
Mr Burff	Mr E D Ralli
Mr Garth	

FROM ADEN.

Lieut Barlow	Capt Hext, R N
Genl East	Miss Horne
Maj Von Donop	Maj Broadbent
Col Stopford	

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 5.

10 p.m.	79·6

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

6 a.m.	77·3
10 a.m.	82·5
2 p.m.	86·4
4 p.m.	85·0

THE STEAM-SHIP HIMALAYA.

AN UNEXPECTED DELAY.

THE non-arrival of the large new P. and O. steamer Himalaya, which was expected to reach Bombay on Saturday morning last, was the cause of creating something akin to consternation among the citizens who had friends and relations on board of her. There was reason to believe that the steamer would arrive in Bombay harbour by 9 a. m., at which hour the friends of the passengers naturally prepared themselves for her coming in. As time wore on, and there was no sign of the approach of the Himalaya anxious enquiries commenced to be made and were continued throughout the day. In the evening, the scene at the Apollo Bunder was one of more than usual excitement, arising from the natural anxiety manifested by the friends and relations of the passengers, who drove up to the Bunder and were disappointed to learn that the steamer had not arrived. Their anxiety increased through the night. Early yesterday morning the enquiries regarding the Himalaya were renewed, but no assuring signal was to be observed of her approach. Various conjectures were hazarded to account for the delay. Some thought that there might be a mistake in the telegram announcing the time of her departure from Aden; or that, perhaps, she might have left Aden at 1 p.m., on Tuesday instead of 1 a.m., on Monday; or her Captain might have intended to notify her probable arrival in Bombay at 9 a.m., on Sunday, and not at the same hour on Saturday morning as the telegram intimated. Others again were of opinion that she might be coming up at a slackened pace in consequence of some damage to her machinery after she left Aden. But all these opinions were merely speculative at the best; and the anxiety of the passengers' friends experienced no abatement owing to the continued absence of the Himalaya. Mr. A. C. Trevor, the newly-appointed member of H. E. the Governor's Council, Mrs. Lee-Warner and child, Mr. H. M. and (Dr.) Mrs. Peechey-Phipson, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, Sir William Ellis, the Raja of Siamsinga, &c., were among the unusually large number of passengers by the steamer.

If all had gone well the Himalaya should have reached on Thursday evening or Friday morning at latest. Steaming from London on the 15th of October she stood down the Channel in beautiful weather, and maintained the high rate of steaming which she achieved on her trial trip to Cherbourg. Her voyage was full of incident. A tremendous gale was encountered between Marseilles and Gibraltar, and though the steamer stood high above the water the seas washed over her and a serang and a kalassi, who were working forward, were hurled into the scuppers, the former sustaining a fracture to his thigh and the latter seriously injuring his arm. Nothing further occurred in that part of the voyage. In the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, contrary to expectations, weather was very pleasant. After leaving Aden she went well until Wednesday last when it was found that the pin in the shaft of the low pressure cylinder had given way. Further, owing to the high speed she maintained, her engines ran hot. It was, therefore, found necessary to let the bearings cool as well as to effect the necessary repairs. For seven or eight hours she made little headway and was brought to. This detention allowed the s. s. Assam to overtake her on Thursday and she spoke her and was answered that all was well on board, but ship stopped to repair crank pin brasses. After repairing the slight damage an idea of her steaming capabilities can be formed from the fact of her coming up with the Assam again on Friday morning. During the night she came to a stand again, and the Assam passed without having sighted her.

As soon as the Assam, which left Aden twelve hours later than the mail, arrived off the Apollo Bunder, Mr. Ulath issued the text of the Captain's report together with a notification of the arrangements for assisting the vessel. This was communicated to the Press in the following terms :—

"The P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer Assam arrived from Aden this morning, and reports having spoken the mail steamer Himalaya on the 3rd. All well on board, but ship stopped to repair crank pin brasses. The Himalaya passed the Assam on the morning of the 4th, and not having reached Bombay, it is expected she has been again stopped for repairs. The Assam will be despatched to her assistance to-day, should she not arrive in the meantime."

But this was not all, and at noon the steamer Java was also ordered to get steam up. The idea was that one steamer should take the northerly and the second the southerly course, and thus avoid any risk of missing the Himalaya. But while the Assam was coaling and the Java preparing, the fact that the mail had been sighted was signalled. In a few moments the Apollo Bunder was packed with people, and the police had no easy task in regulating the traffic. The great vessel came very slowly along, and two hours elapsed before she cast anchor in the stream. A steam-tug which was sent out to render aid if wanted literally described circles round the Himalaya in her disabled condition.

Mr. Harvey, the pilot, guided her to her moorings south-east of the Middle Ground Island, where she cast anchor at about half-past five. A large contingent of Custom House and police officers boarded her to regulate the disembarkation and the unshipping of the baggage, which was indeed no easy task. The mail-bags were sent ashore with the greatest expedition from the port side, while the passengers and mails for Karachi, per the s. s. Karagola anchored right opposite, were directed down the gangways on the starboard side, so that there was no confusion or delay on board. The majority of the passengers landed at the Apollo Bunder last night by the P. and O. launches, and all things considered very good order was kept on the pier.

Although she is exceeded in length by some of the Atlantic boats—the Himalaya is, if we exclude her sister-ship, the Australia, absolutely without an equal in the whole of the Indian and Australian service. The thing that strikes one most about the Himalaya, as our London correspondent writes after visiting her, is not so much her beauty—and she is beautiful—but her exceptional roominess. The object of the Company has been to secure a maximum of comfort in every department of the vessel used by passengers, and in attaining this desideratum no small amount of space usually devoted to cargo had to be sacrificed. She is a veritable floating temple of luxury and ease. She is 466ft. long, 52ft. deep, and 37ft. 6in. in length. The gross registered tonnage is 6,916, and the indicated horse-power 10,000. The accommodation for first saloon passengers is forward of the engine-rooms, in this respect differing from many other vessels afloat, and the first dining saloons being on the main deck takes in the whole of the beam. Upwards of 200 passengers can be seated in the first saloon; in another of the crack steamers of this company the Victoria there are chairs for only 134 persons. Mr. Collart, the eminent architect of the Imperial Institute, designed all the decorations of the ship, which are as appropriate as they are artistic and tasteful. The style employed for the grand saloon is Italian renaissance freely adapted to the structural arrangements. The sides consist of a series of graceful arches supported by twisted columns and a frieze of carved wood enamelled white. The ceiling is divided into many panels of the fibrous plaster which forms such a marked feature of the ornamentation throughout the Himalaya. These panels were modelled by Mr. Stephen Webbs, a great deal of whose excellent work may be seen at the Imperial Institute. The "well," as it is called, gives the first saloon a look of almost unsurpassed stateliness though, perhaps, the effect would be improved without the cross beams. The borrowed lights are filled with coloured glass of arabesque patterns. There is also an imposing lantern light. In the after end of the saloon is an arcade with three arches, the central one containing a richly-toned harmonium. At the opposite end there is a similar arcade forming a side-board on which stands a handsome clock, the case of which was made out of gun metal from a design by Mr. Collart. The silk curtains are of a cool red. The companion is as spacious as the saloon and provides plenty of elbow-room, a wide staircase, with carved banisters of Spanish mahogany, and a dividing rail of gunmetal leads to the superb music saloon, which on occasions of theatricals can, by removing the railings of the "well," and covering over the vacant space provide seats for at least 150 persons. At the end of the saloon the panelling has been constructed to form a book case as well as an exit on to the deck for the use of performers at entertainments.

THE LOSS OF THE "BOKHARA."

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

NARRATIVES OF THE SURVIVORS.

THE details, sad, sombre, and tragic, of the loss of the P. and O. steamer *Bokhara* have at length come to hand. The story is most thrilling and shows that the wreck was one of the most terrible which has ever occurred in Eastern seas.

The *Bokhara* arrived in Hongkong on August 23th from Bombay, with a crew of 143, all told. She went north in due course, and left Shanghai homeward-bound on the 8th inst., at noon. A fresh north-east monsoon was blowing, and like all the other steamers coming south, she had a rather high sea behind her. All went smoothly that day, however. Next morning (Sunday) she passed a small British gunboat (probably the *Peacock* or *Pigmy*) going north, and the Austrian cruiser *Fasano* coming south. In the afternoon the *Bokhara* began to feel the wind increasing (as did the *Phra Nang* and other vessels) and the barometer went down, slowly at first, but steadily all that day and the next. The weather, too, was so thick that hardly any bearings could be obtained during the voyage, though it is worthy of note that efforts were made without ceasing to obtain accurate observations and soundings all along. It was thus found that the vessel was being set inshore, westward, and course was altered accordingly. About eight o'clock on Sunday evening she was, as nearly could be ascertained, east of Tung Yiang, not far from where the *Yuensang* reported having seen her on Wednesday; so she might have left Aden at 1 p.m., on Tuesday instead of 1 a.m., on Monday; or her Captain might have intended to notify her probable arrival in Bombay at 9 a.m., on Sunday, and not at the same hour on Saturday morning as the telegram intimated. Others again were of opinion that she might be coming up at a slackened pace in consequence of some damage to her machinery after she left Aden. But all these opinions were merely speculative at the best; and the anxiety of the passengers' friends experienced no abatement owing to the continued absence of the Himalaya. Mr. A. C. Trevor, the newly-appointed member of H. E. the Governor's Council, Mrs.

(Captain Burr), which had been despatched in search of the *Bokhara*, and which picked them up at Taiwfoo, whither they had been taken by the Douglas steamer *Thales*.

The following is a complete list of the Europeans who, as far as is at present known, have perished in the *Bokhara* :—

PASSENGERS.

Mr and Mrs Chain	Lieut G G Boyle, R A
Miss Hawley	Major Turner, A P D
Miss Cairns	Lieut Burnet, Shropshire L I
Mrs Cunniffy and child	Qr-Mr Sergt Jeffkins, R E
Captain Dunn, O S D	Band Sergeant Donegan, S L I
Captain Dawson, Hongkong Regt	Band Sergeant Mumford, S L I
Mr G Taverner	Mr G G J Bishop
Mr C Wallace	Mr H Lalmia
Mr G Purvis	Mr C Ralf, R N

OFFICERS AND GENERAL SHIP'S COMPANY.

Captain Sams, R N R	Qr-masters Gaskin, Fr'end, Hudson, Thiel, and Phillip
Second Officer Ingles	Steward-in-Charge Ward
Chief Engineer O'Brien	Stewardess Barstock
2nd Engineer Cockburn	2nd Steward Mitchell
3rd Engineer Paton	2nd Steward Wilson
4th Engineer Hills	Head Saloon Waiter Poppy
Boilermaker Honston	General Stewards, Elliott, Pottit and Chips.
Wachman Kendall	
Carpenter Brennan	
Boatswain Reeves	

Reading, Brisco, Garwood, and Boxall.

Over thirty bodies have been recovered at Sand Island, including those of Major Turner, Lieut. Boyle, Mr. O'Brien, Chief Engineer, and four ladies.

The steamer's cargo was made up of—Silk, 1,363 bales; specie, $200,000; tea 400 tons; general cargo; 450 tons waste silk, straw braid and skins. We understand that none of the silk was insured.

DR. J. A. LOWSON'S NARRATIVE.

In an interview Dr. J. A. Lowson, who was one of the two passengers of the ill-fated vessel who were saved, gave the following narrative of the disaster :—

We left Shanghai on Saturday, October 8th, at 12 o'clock. We had a splendid send off by the Shanghai cricketing men, most of them coming on board to see us off and afterwards they stood outside the Club and cheered until we were out of hearing. When we had passed Woosung and stood out to sea we found a strong N. E. breeze. All went well that day and we had a splendid time of it. On Sunday morning the sea was a little rougher and the wind blew fresher from the N. E., which us sent up spanking along at a rate of 13 or 14 knots. On Sunday evening at table things were a bit merry, water jugs, tumblers, &c., flying about pretty freely. At about 10 o'clock poor Lieut. Boyle and myself turned into the smoking room to sleep there. I slept soundly until about 3 o'clock, when I awoke and found Boyle sick. At about half-past three I took a turn below to see what was going on there and I then found that we had hove to owing to the stress of the weather. There was some water coming on board and a little had found its way down the companion, the steward, being engaged mopping it up. The quantity, however, was not very great. I went up again about half-past four, Boyle in the meantime having gone below, and I was left in the smoking-room by myself. I sat here for some time amid the tumult of the elements and I suppose that it was about nine o'clock that I saw the first lifeboat go overboard after many vain attempts had been made to secure it. A little later the second officer Ingles came to me and said I had better go below. I took his advice and left the smoking-room—as it happened very Providentially, for I had not been gone more than a quarter of an hour when a considerable portion of the room was carried overboard by an enormous wave. Shortly afterwards a tremendous sea came over the vessel on the port side and carried away three of the starboard lifeboats. By this time the sea was simply awful and the wind was so strong that it was scarcely possible to stand on deck. Still increasing in its force the storm became more terrible than any I have ever seen, and I have been in a good many in my time. I never imagined indeed that the sea could be so rough or the wind so violent. During the morning of Monday, the officers of the ship had been trying to change her tack but in this attempt had been unsuccessful. It appeared to us that we were simply drifting. Seas from time to time swept over her and carried everything moveable on deck away.

At 11 o'clock in the morning we were all below and only occasionally came up the companion to see how things were looking. Everything of course was battened down and no water was coming in. We were unable to make any attempt at regular meals, and satisfied ourselves with occasional "snacks" of sandwiches and gingernuts. I did not myself see any more boats go overboard but we were told that by four or five o'clock in the afternoon there was only one left. A few of the men at this time got a bit frightened and we were naturally all anxious, but we all tried to keep up "pecker" up as well as it was possible. I took a look in the captain's cabin about 4 o'clock and found the barometer registered 29·13 and it was still falling. All the evening the waves dashed over the steamer, dealing her such fearful blows as almost shook her sides out of her, and every five minutes or so some exceptionally great wave would sweep fore and aft. The officers then commenced to pour oil down the latrines on to the troubled waters, and this certainly helped to steady the vessel very materially and the effect was at once noticed by all of us below. About 5 o'clock, I should say the sea was considerably worse than it had been in the morning, though had we been asked early in the day we should not have admitted it to be possible. The engines were going from time to time as required and they had full steam up as far as I could see. The chief engineer assured me that everything was right and I myself thought that we should weather through it successfully. During the evening I turned into Capt. Dunn's cabin and half-dozed for a while. At ten minutes past ten—I look it by my watch which I had put on during the afternoon—three vast seas took the vessel and I thought that it was all over, so tremendous was the shock. The old ship righted, however, shook the tons of water off her, but the result of the *douche* was disastrous, for all the fires were put out and a good deal of water found its way into the saloon. Oil was again poured down the latrines in considerable quantities and we had a fairly comfortable time. Of course we rolled very heavily but not much water came on board and our hopes were greatly raised. I lay down again and was half asleep when about twenty minutes to twelve, as far as I can make out, a terrific sea hit the vessel and sent her nearly on to her beam ends. She righted in a second, however, but no sooner was this done than there came the dreadful crash upon the rocks. I had experienced the same feeling before in the *Abyssinia* and I knew that it was a rock that we were on, because there is a great difference between the crash of the vessel striking a reef and the swishing dashing sound of the failing waters. I said to Captain Dunn : "I am afraid it is all over now, John," and I jumped out of the cabin. I met the chief engineer at the door and I said : "Chief, that is a rock," and he replied, "Yes, I am afraid so." I returned back to the cabin and seized a couple of life belts, one of which I put round myself and the other I handed to Dunn. I shouted: "Hurry up, for God's sake, we have only a second or two." As Dunn was fixing on his belt, he said in a half jocular, half sad, tone : "I suppose it is Good-bye Charley now," using the words which occured in the refrain of an old song. Several people called out: "Where are the life belts ? I said : "Great God, they are in the cabins staring you in the face." I rushed up the companion way of the fore saloon. Boyle was endeavouring to tie his belt on at the bottom and I told him as I went up to come along without it. I elbowed my way through five or six people standing, mute and dazed, at the bottom of the saloon companion, and I heard several voices calling out :" Good bye," "It is finished now," and that sort of thing. Purvis was in his cabin with a bad knee, Burnett was also in his cabin, Dawson was trying on his life belt in the saloon, and I have a hazy idea of seeing Jeffkins, Mumford, Donegan, and Wallace, also Taverner, Markham, and Turner were on the companion, and the poor old Major said :" Now, you young fellows, this is your last chance." He had been walking about smoking his pipe all day and had been very anxious. When I left the saloon companion my first intention was to get to the bridge and have a look round before letting go. I started to do so, but a wave came over the bulwarks and washed me heavily against the lower bridge. I was struck on the forehead and my legs got entangled among some ropes. I still had some consciousness left, though the blow against the bridge had nearly stunned me, and I managed to shove myself from the lower bridge into the water, after extricating my legs. Seas were at this time breaking over the vessel on all sides. I felt myself sucked below a great wave. I thought it was all over and I tried to breathe in and swallow water in order to finish it as soon as possible, when I suddenly found myself on the surface. I then struck out for the shore, which was about 50 yards away, for all I was worth, and I cannot describe the terrible character of that experience amid the rocks and breaking seas. Several times as I struggled in the raging billows I thought it was all up with me and that I should have to give up. It was very dark and terrible, I can tell you. I had a long swim before I was at last thrown upon the shore. I struggled up and tried to get to the left side of the island, for I had nothing on but a torn pyjama jacket. I climbed up a bit of a hill and was literally blown down the other side. By good luck I fell upon a little fishing hut, and nobody being in it I lay down shaking all over with cold. About an hour after about a dozen fellows headed by Prickett, the chief officer, appeared. We neither of us knew each other and I was as frightened of them as they were of me at first. We all lay down on that rocky sandy floor, with stones strewed all about, and it was far and away the worst night I ever spent or hope to spend. At daybreak the men who could move started off to forage. Fortunately, we found a well about ten yards away, made probably by some fishermen, and one or two tins of badly damaged biscuits, a tin of Capstan brand tobacco, and a box of candied peel were recovered from the water. We also found some bales of straw floating about, with which we strewed the floor of the hut and we tried to make ourselves as comfortable as we could. Some blankets and four rocket were also obtained from the wreckage. While this search was being instituted Lieut. Markham turned up, looking a dreadful object with his eyes nearly starting out of his head. In the afternoon of Tuesday, after tremendous exertions, we managed to light a fire by the aid of one of the rockets. On the shore some of the men saw several dead bodies one of which I believe was indentified as that of Major Turner, but I could not get about myself owing to a very swollen and badly cut foot. On Tuesday night we had a repetition of the same uncomfortable surroundings, though the half dry blankets made it a little better than before. On Wednesday morning a lot of fishing boats hove in sight and a number of natives armed with knives and various weapons came on shore and commenced looting right and left. We were very apprehensive that they had murderous intentions towards us at first. The chief Officer rigged up a flag and I went to parley with these gentlemen of the junks. I spoke to them for some time and ultimately they took the whole crowd of us to the fishing village of Peho. We there learnt that the island on which we had been wrecked was Sand Island. At the village of Peho we were treated exceedingly well, although sleep was again out of the question, and on Thursday the mandarin of Makung sent for us. We had not the faintest idea what fate awaited us, but we thought it best to go. We reached Makung in the afternoon at half-past three after a weary tramp of five miles. We were all nearly done up, what with bruised and lacerated feet and one discomfort and another. Our only shoes were pieces of blanket tied round the ankle. The Makung mandarin received us in splendid style, filling us up with champagne, giving us clothes and generally treating us as well as it was possible for a man to do. We were a very motley crowd as regards appearance when we landed at Makung and our attire was of a most improvised and extraordinary character as you may imagine. From Thursday to Saturday we lived, as you might say, like fighting cocks, thanks to the mandarin, and on Saturday the steamer *Thales* came in and rejoiced our hearts by taking us to Taiwanfoo. Capt. Hodgins and his officers gave us clothes and treated us exceedingly well, and fortunately Mr. Bain, of the Douglas Company, was on board and looked after us, and in Taiwanfoo, Markham and I slept at his house on shore. On Sunday morning the *Porpoise* hove in sight and we were then brought on, as you know, to Hongkong, arriving safely on the 18th inst. With the exception of a cut on my face and general bruises, consequent on the buffeting in the struggle for the shore, I am not otherwise injured, and in a few days I expect that I shall feel all right.

In further conversation Dr. Lowson expressed his high admiration for the conduct of the captain and officers of the *Bokhara*, who acted like heroes all through. The Lascars also worked splendidly under their leadership, but after the wreck Dr. Lowson could not admire their apathetic indifference to order and behest and had nothing but contempt for their behaviour on Sand Island. In reply to a question as to a telegram which he forwarded from Swatow to Dr. Atkinson, which merely read, "Safe, Lowson," Doctor Lowson expressed himself as very anxious to have the existing misprehension removed. When he despatched his private telegram to Dr. Atkinson he was fully under the impression that the Naval Officers and the P. & O. agents' wires had been sent to Hongkong. They of course contained particulars of the disaster and it was owing to some delay at the Hongkong end that Dr. Lowson's message was made public before the other telegrams, although it arrived some time after. If Dr. Lowson had had the faintest idea that the public of Hongkong were uniformed of the true nature of the facts he would not have hesitated to wire the details. As it was, of course, owing to some unfortunate delay, a gleam of hope was shed by Dr. Lowson's telegram, which a few moments afterwards vanished when the news arrived of the black calamity which had occurred.

THE BEHAVIOUR OF THE LASCARS.

Dr. Lowson said regarding the lascar :—

I wish you to add that the heroic conduct of the Captain and Officers of the ill-fated vessel would be an example for all Englishmen to follow. They did all that could be done, preserved discipline to the last, and prevented by their presence of mind and calm demeanour any semblance of a panic on board. If ever there was a hero it was, indeed, Captains Sams. That was a day when British sailors were expected to do their duty—and the noble captain and his officers did it grandly. My poor friends and fellow-cricketers who have perished did not give themselves a fair chance to get ashore. Of course, to the awful suddenness of the calamity must be set down the terrible loss of life. As for the Lascar members of the crew they behaved in a fiendish manner after getting on shore, and I trust that should I ever be placed in a similar situation with their countrymen that I shall have my six-shooter in my hip pocket and a stout stick in my hand. From the moment they reached the shore they behaved more like rabid hogs than human beings. They attempted to monopolise the little fresh water found in a shallow well and gorged all the food they could lay hands on. They never attempted to assist us, but did rather the reverse. They are a disputing, unmanly, cowardly, brutal gang of contemptible ruffians. The fiendish yells on and overbearing attitude of those black brutes (I can call them nothing else) would be inconceivable had I not witnessed it. They took no heed of their officers' commands, and more than once I had to make some of them feel my knuckles in sheer self-defence and to bring them to reason. I don't think it would be possible to use language too harsh in describing the conduct of those coloured men, and I regret I am not well enough to describe it to you more in detail, for it ought to be thoroughly exposed.

LIEUTENANT MARKHAM'S ACCOUNT.

Lieutenant Markham gives the following account of the wreck of the Bokhara :—

We left Shanghai at noon on Saturday, the 8th, having a very bright and hearty send off by the Shanghai Cricket eleven, and we left for Hongkong under the most favourable auspices. Very soon we got into a rather heavy swell and on Sunday the wind and sea increased somewhat. Meals were taken with great difficulty, especially dinner on Sunday evening. At 10 o'clock on that night we encountered the typhoon proper and at 2 o'clock on Monday morning the Bokhara was hove to. I got up at 7 o'clock and found the sea running very high and one of the boats was nearly washed away, being just saved by the officers and men. At 9 o'clock, however, the same boat was washed clean away. The sea still increased in fury and at 12 o'clock as I was standing in the companion way a big wave come over and took the remaining three boats clean overboard with the davits as well. In the afternoon we shipped a great deal of water on deck and the rolling of the vessel was so great that no regular meals were possible. At 10 o'clock in the evening three enormous seas swept over us. I had gone to bed at the time and I was surprised to find three feet of water in my cabin immediately afterwards. I got up and went into the saloon and I heard that the fires had been put out in the engine room. Oil was tried to steady the ship and it had a very marked effect as we shipped no more seas and were going so well that we thought that we were getting out of the storm. At a quarter to twelve I suddenly heard a tremendous crash. I ran up the saloon companion and found that we had struck on a rock about 250 yards away from the shore. It was not more than two minutes from the shock when waves seemed to come from each side of the ship and catch about eight of us, who were standing at the top of the companion, clean through the top of the deck house. When I was just reaching the surface of the water I felt myself being drawn again and I then had to struggle with all my might and main to reach the top. When I had at length successfully done this I luckily got hold of a piece of wreckage, to which I clung as tenaciously as I could. I held on for some time and then a heavy piece of broken spar, or something of that sort, struck me in the back and jammed me between the two, taking all my wind away for the moment. Shortly afterwards this happened again and I then gave up the wreckage and took to my chance of getting ashore by my own exertion, although I had no life belt on. When about ten yards from the shore I found myself in the vortex of the swirling water and I was carried round the corner of the island, nearly dashing me on the rocks as I passed. A large wave then threw me on the shore, where I lay during the remainder of the night—about six hours—without anything on except a thin pyjama jacket. The cold and rain and the howling wind made it a very unpleasant experience. Next morning when dawn appeared I began to explore the island and on my way I came across a Lascar, who had broken his leg. He pointed over the hill and I followed his direction until I saw a hut, and to my great delight when I entered I discovered the other survivors there. We stayed there all that day and night. The next day a number of Chinese fishermen came over to look for wreckage in junks. We persuaded them after some time to take Dr. Lowson and myself to their island and the others followed shortly afterwards in other junks. Arrived there the natives treated us very kindly, giving us food and bathing our wounds. We all slept there that night and next day a mandarin sent two junks for us. We went over to his place—Makung—where he received us and treated us with the greatest civility and kindness, dealing out clean Chinese clothes and allowing us the luxury of a warm bath. At meals to our great surprise champagne was produced and every repast during our stay this provision was continued. On Saturday morning we sighted a ship off the light-house and a little while the captain of the *Thales* appeared and took us on to Taiwanfoo, where we stayed the night. In the morning the *Porpoise* appeared and we were brought on to Hongkong.

Reverting to the moment of the catastrophe again Lieut. Markham said : "When the ship struck Major Turner, Taverner, and six stewards were in the companion way. I think the captain went down the fore campanion to warn the passengers of the danger and tell them to come on deck directly. The scene was indescribable. I think that the captain and officers did everything in their power to save the ship. The captain behaved like a man right through. The lascars also worked splendidly during the typhoon. We did not identify any of the bodies on Sand Island except that of Major Turner."

THE LASCARS' STORY.

There were sixteen Lascars saved from the wreck, ten of whom were sailors. Upon their arrival in Hongkong they were immediately taken to the Sailors' Home, which being unable to accommodate them, distributed them in batches among the boarding houses of Lascar Row. It was in this aristocratic neighbourhood in a house superintended by an old Japanese, who talked both Hindustani and English very fluently, that a representative of the press ran half-a-dozen of them to earth. Their version of the catastrophe was not very lucid and they seem to have but a very vague idea as to the circumstances preceding the actual wrecking. So far as could be made out, their statement was to the following effect :—" About 10 o'clock on the night of the 10th we were in the middle of the typhoon. The seas were rolling over the vessel in tremendous volumes and all the boats had been carried away. She was quite helpless and unmanageable and we were wading in water on the deck. When the fires were put out we did not see any of the firemen or engineers again and we do not think that any of them could have escaped. The Captain was on the bridge at the time the Bokhara struck the rocks. She did so with a terrible grinding noise at about a quarter to twelve. We were trying to bend the main trysail, but could not succeed. We did not see any of the passengers on deck, or only one or two first class passengers, who were standing near the companion way of the saloon. No sooner had we run on the rocks than a great wave swept us all overboard into the surf. There was no time to think or to act and it was so dark that we could scarcely see each other. There were forty Lascar sailors on deck at the time. Sixteen of us, after struggling in the water about ten minutes, with the assistance of pieces of floating wood, reached the shore. Nearly all of us received cuts and bruises on the body but only one man had any bones broken, his right leg being fractured. Our clothes were all torn, and we were nearly naked. For two days we stayed on that island and subsisted on biscuits which were washed ashore. We saw a great number of dead bodies in the water when daylight came. There were seven Europeans saved and we all lived together until some fishermen came in boats and took us to a village we do not know the name of. The fishermen gave us food and the men of the village provided us with some clothes. We left our disabled comrade there and after a short stay the mandarin sent us on in boats to another place, Makung, which we reached after travelling partly by water and several miles overland. A Chinese steamer there took us to Taiwanfoo and the *Porpoise* brought us on to Hongkong. We returned the clothes which had been lent to us by the Chinaman, and the sailors on the gunboat gave those who needed it a new rig-out, while the others mended their old garments. We have lost everything we had and are quite destitute." Such is the narrative by the sailors, whose descriptive faculty is naturally not very strong. They appeared to be in good health and spirits, though all of them showed evidence, in the shape of cuts and bruises of their buffeting with the waves and rocks during the desperate swim for life. They manifested a phlegmatic unconcern for their dead comrades, with whom probably there were no ties of kinship, and said that they had done nothing while on the island to recover any of the numerous bodies they saw washed up by the sea. There is one good point observable in their story, however, and that is that it would appear they were loyally doing their duty in the moment of disaster and endeavouring to get some sail on the vessel to permit her to answer her helm.

THE DROWNED.

Major Turner received his first commission on April 13th, 1858, was made paymaster on April 10th, 1881, and received the rank of hon. Major in the Black Watch on April 10th, 1886. He was one of the best of men in his private life, the most popular of officers, and his loss has occasioned the most poignant grief, which is increased by the knowledge that he leaves a widow and nine children. He was about 55 years of age and has seen a large amount of service.

Captain J. Dunn, Commanding the Transport Division of the Army Service Corps at Hongkong, received his first commission on May 10th, 1882, and attained his present rank on April 2nd, 1889. He was at one time connected with the Liverpool Regiment, and was unmarried. As a cricketer he was perhaps the best bat ever seen in Hongkong; he was indeed called the W. G. Grace of the East and his genial, generous disposition made him very popular.

Capt. R. H. Dawson was one of the officers of the new Hongkong Regiment, being in command of the left wing. He was previously in the Worcester Regiment and subsequently served in India as wing officer of the Meywar Bheel Corps. He had seen 12 years' service. Although comparatively a stranger at Hongkong, during the brief residence he had made a host of friends, and his loss will be deeply regretted, especially in the ranks of the Regiment of which he was an able and popular officer.

Lieut. G. G. Boyle, R.A., has been claimed by death at the early age of 23. He only joined the service in 1889, but was a very promising young officer.

Lieut. F. A. Burnett, of the Shropshire Light Infantry, was 24 years of age. He joined the Regiment at Malta on March 19th, 1890, and was a favourite among the men.

Quarter-Master Sergeant Jeffkins was one of the ablest draughtsmen in the Royal Engineers, and one of the best all round cricksterrs in the Hongkong team. He had not been in the colony very long, but he had done good service for the Hongkong Cricket Club and ingratiated himself with all with whom he came in contact. He leaves a widow but no family.

Sergeant Mumford, of the band of the Shropshire Light Infantry, was 30 years of age and had seen considerable service, having been with the regiment through the Soudan and Egyptian campaigns. He was unmarried.

Sergeant Donegan was also in the band of the Shropshire Regiment. He was only 23 years of age.

Mr. G. S. Purvis was a clerk in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, exceedingly popular among his fellows, and a good all round athlete.

Mr. C. Wallace was a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. His mother and sister reside at Hongkong, and his brother is in Swatow.

Mr. G. E. Taverner was in the Audit Office. He was a son of the late Acting Colonial Chaplain, and was well known as a promising young cricketer, whose personal qualities made him popular among those who were acquainted with him.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR C. F. BERESFORD, R. E., has been appointed Commanding Royal Engineer in Ceylon; and Major J. R. Chard, V. C., R. E., Commanding Royal Engineer at Singapore.

COLONEL C. F. HUGHES, Commissary-General, Bombay Army, has handed over the duties his appointment to Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. Hobday, from the Eastern Circle, and proceeded to Madras.

A COMPANY of the 8th Bombay Infantry has been ordered to leave Ahmednagar by route march for Malegaon on the 17th instant, in relief of the Company now at that station, which will leave Malegaon on the 28th November and arrive at Ahmednagar on the 8th December.

THE telegraph battalion of the Royal Engineers has been doing work at Aldershot during the past few months. Between the 16th of June and 20th of August the battalion laid 91½ miles of wire, exclusive of that used for tactical operations, and sent nearly 8,000 postal, 30,000 military official, and 27 private messages over the line.

LIEUTENANT E. G. R. WILKINS, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Adjutant, 14th Bombay Infantry, recently received an injury while at riding drill in the Riding School of the 55th Field Battery at Deesa. This has been certified to by a Medical board to be almost equivalent to the loss of a limb, and he has accordingly been granted a wound gratuity of 6th months' pay of rank.

THE No. 3 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners, Kirkee, will leave that station at 8-30 p.m. on the 7th November, for embarkation on the 8th idem on the Indian Marine Steamer Mayo, for conveyance to Aden, where the Company will be stationed for a period of two years. The strength of the Company for embarkation is as follows :—

1 British officer and 1 Non-commissioned officer, 1 wife, 4 native officers, 164 men, 46 women, 75 children and 20 followers, 2 wives and 3 children. The percentage of married men, 28 per cent., is very high for a Company of sappers.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE VICEROY AT HYDERABAD.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 4.

THE following is the full text of His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the Hyderabad State banquet, of which I wired a summary yesterday :—

His Excellency who seemed to be in excellent form for speaking, his clear, ringing voice being heard almost from end to end of the long corridor in which the dinner took place was listened to with the greatest attention and received with cheers. His Excellency said : I have listened with the keenest interest to the forcible words in which your Highness has borne witness to the hereditary friendship by which, in past years, the Hyderabad State and the British Government have been united. (Hear, hear.) That precious legacy, as your Highness has well described it, is one of which you and I are joint trustees, and I feel sure that on your side, as upon mine, no pains will be spared in order to keep it intact. Your Highness has welcomed Lady Lansdowne and myself to your capital in the kindest possible terms. Let me take this opportunity of saying that I have, ever since my arrival in India, looked forward to a visit to the Hyderabad State and to making the personal acquaintance of its ruler. Within a few days—I am not sure I should not be correct if I were to say, within a few hours—of the time when I landed in Bombay, in the autumn of 1888, I received from his Highness the Nizam a very cordial invitation to Hyderabad. If I have hitherto been prevented from availing myself of that invitation, it has been due to engagements and calls upon my time, which it would have been difficult for me to avoid, but I may say that I have never for a moment contemplated allowing my term of office to come to a close before I had complied with the wish which his Highness had so kindly expressed. (Applause.) I desired to come here, not only on account of the personal regard which I feel for his Highness the Nizam, but also because, believing, as I do, that it is one of the duties of the Queen's representative in India to see something of the principal States which form a part of her Majesty's Indian Empire. I should certainly have felt that my duty had been very incompletely performed so long as I omitted to accord to this State that recognition which is implied in a visit from a Viceroy. I dwell upon this consideration because I yield to none of my predecessors in my desire to treat with the respect, which is due to them, the Indian States in subordinate alliance with her Majesty the Queen-Empress. (Applause.) I have always recognised the advantages of the arrangement under which a considerable portion of the Indian Empire continues to be governed by its hereditary rulers, and to be subject to forms of administration differing to a considerable extent from our own, but inspired by our proximity, and stimulated by our example. No one would be more averse than I would be, to any changes in our relations with Native States inconsistent with the measure of local autonomy which they now enjoy. It is because I entertain these feelings so strongly that I am anxious to see the Government of these States carried out upon sound principles, and in such a manner as to place it beyond the power of anyone to say that the Government of India, in arresting, as it has striven to arrest, the process by which the greater part of its teritories in India were passing under the direct rule of the Crown, and showed itself unmindful of the welfare of millions of people who still remain outside the limits of British India. (Cheers.) Nowhere is it more important that the government of an Indian State, by an Indian ruler should be successful than in Hyderabad. His Highness the Nizam rules over an area of 100,000 square miles and a population of over eleven millions of human beings. It is, perhaps instructive, in order to give a correct idea of the importance of the State, to recall the fact that its population is about five times that of Denmark, and considerably more than double the population of the Netherlands, of Norway, Sweden, and of Turkey in Europe, while it is also considerably more than double that of the whole great island continent of Australia, and of that of the vast dominion of Canada, in which I had for some years the honour of representing her Majesty. (Applause.) His Highness's territories comprise some of the richest in natural resources of any in India, and it is not too much to say that given a government founded upon justice and personal security, there is no reason why the State should not be what his Highness, I am sure, desires it to be, an exemplar to the rest. (Cheers.) And if it be true to say this of the State, I think I am justified in adding that there is no ruler whom upon personal grounds the Government of India is more desirous of supporting and encouraging in the discharge of his onerous duties than his Highness the Nizam. (Applause.) I have had the advantage of meeting several of those who have had official relations with him, and they are all agreed in bearing witness to the personal qualities which have attracted to him the sympathy and good-will of those with whom he has been brought into contact. It is satisfactory to know he has on more than one occasion shown by his acts that he is sincerely anxious to do his duty as the ruler of this important State. I may refer, in illustration of my meaning, to the liberality with which the support of the State has been given to such useful measures as the improvement of the water-supply of Secunderabad, to the public spirit shown by his Highness in connection with the appointment of the Chloroform Commission, which was so ably presided over by Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrie. The enquiry already produced scientific results of importance, and it shows that his Highness is prepared to recognise the claims of a philanthropy, transcending the limits of his own possessions. (Loud applause.) His Highness is, however, only at the beginning of his career as a ruler. Those who have watched over its inception, and are now awaiting its development, will be the first to admit that during the first years of his rulership it was natural and in accordance with the dictates of prudence that he should proceed cautiously and familiarise himself with the circumstances of his people, before taking more vigorous strides along the path of reform. We may, however, be permitted to look forward to the time, when his ideas having been matured, he will be in a position to impress them upon others, and undertake measures which will leave their mark upon the State, and entitle him to the lasting gratitude of his subjects. (Hear, hear.) I have the best reasons for knowing that his Highness has lately bestowed much earnest thought upon the position and affairs of his State, and that our expectations are not likely to be disappointed. (Applause.) I believe I am right in saying that his Highness was advised at the time of his accession by one of my predecessors to look carefully to his finances. That was a very sound piece of advice, not because large cash balances or vast boards of treasure are in themselves productive of good, but because a solvent exchequer is an indispensable condition of a fruitful and beneficent admnistration. (Hear, hear.) No government, from the Government of India downwards, can succeed, unless its liabilities are punctually fulfilled, unless it is able to remunerate adequately the services of those whom it employs, and unless it can devote an adequate part of its finances to the development of the natural resources of the country. (Cheers.) But this is not all. It is one of the misfortunes to which we are exposed in India that the income derived from land revenue is, owing to the climatic conditions of the country and other causes, always liable to serious fluctuations. Your Highness's State is no exception to the rule. This is a point which your Highness and your advisers cannot, any more than the Government of India, afford to lose sight of. This fact, which obliges you, as it does us, to regulate your expenditure in such a manner as to ensure one year with another a reasonable margin of income over expenditure—a temptation to which we are all exposed under such conditions—is that of allowing expenditure to rise to the level of a full revenue of the best and most prosperous years. I need not dwell upon the perils by which such a policy must be attended. The expenditure of the Hyderabad State amounts to a very large sum. Whether that sum, the considering elements of uncertainty in the revenue, is in excess of what the State can afford, or whether the, hole of it is expended in the best possible manner, are questions which merit, and which are, I know, receiving, the earnest consideration of your Highness. (Loud applause.) I have heard with the greatest satisfaction that your Highness has in contemplation considerable reforms in the military administration of the State. Your Highness's decision to take up this question is interesting to me for some several reasons, and for one reason in particular. We are all aware that several of the Indian States have placed a portion of their forces under special discipline for purposes of Imperial defence. I now believe I am right in saying that it was from Hyderabad that the first offer of a contribution towards the defences of the Empire proceeded, and I am aware that comments have been made upon the fact that, although this was the case, nothing has yet been done. It has, I believe, been supposed in some quarters that the fault lay with the Government of India, and in others that it lay with the Hyderabad State. Now I am glad to have this opportunity of stating publicly that I do not believe it has ever been in your Highness's contemplation to recede from the offer, which you made in 1887—an offer, which let me say, undoubtedly produced very considerable effect upon other Indian States—(applause)—but I am able to go further and say that since my arrival here your Highness spontaneously and without any reference to the subject from me, has made me an unconditional offer of a regiment of cavalry, specially selected from existing troops for the purposes of Imperial defence—an offer which your Highness is ready to supplement after a suitable interval of time by a contribution of a second regiment. There is no mystery whatever as to the circumstances in connection with this matter. I have on several occasions publicly explained the policy of the Government of India with regard to these Imperial Service Troops. We found there were certain States in which it was possible to substitute for a portion of a body of men recruited within the State and officered by natives of the State, so well trained, so thoroughly equipped, and under such good discipline as to render them fit to take their place in time of war alongside our own battalions. Such a substitution is clearly of advantage both to the State concerned and to the Government of India. It was of advantage to the Government of India, which obtained a small addition to its forces available for mobilization in time of war. It was also of advantage to the State concerned, because an opportunity was afforded for getting rid of troops who were often very indifferent in quality, in spite of the expenses involved in their maintenance and replacing them by properly trained and disciplined soldiers. In the Hyderabad State, however, the position was unlike that obtaining in any other State. In the first place we had the fact that that distinguished corps, the Hyderabad Contingent, as well as the Secunderabad force, are practically maintained at his Highness's expense, and in the next place, we had to consider that his Highness's military forces already amounted to more than 30,000 men, involving a military budget of some 70 lakhs of rupees. Of this large sum no less than 52 lakhs is, I understand, spent upon the irregular troops. Now, in the face of these circumstances, and while this large body of comparatively untrained and indifferently disciplined soldiers continued to be maintained at the expense of the State, to say nothing of large bodies of men included in the ranks of the regular army, the Government of India did not feel justified in encouraging your Highness's State further to add to your military expenditure by providing additional troops for Imperial defence. (Loud applause.) The only condition on which, in view of what I have just said, we could accept an Imperial Service Corps from Hyderabad, was that its creation should be coupled with a reduction of the military expenditure already incurred. That is, I understand, for all practical purposes, the very policy which, after giving the matter your personal consideration, your Highness has determined to adopt. It is in your contemplation that your Imperial Service Cavalry should be selected from existing forces of that arm. The change will, I hope, be carried out in such a way as to occasion no additional expense to the State, which will, I trust, gain in the reductions which it is proposed to effect what it will lose by the increased charges incurred on account of the new cavalry regiment. I do not, of course, for a moment intend to suggest that such reductions should be carried out in a sudden or violent manner and without due regard for the interests to those concerned. The matter is one requiring careful treatment, and the methods to be adopted should, if sure, be gradual and cautious in their operation. (Applause.) I have spoken with absolute frankness upon this subject, because I am most anxious there should be no misconception as to your Highness's position and ours with regard to the formation of a Hyderabad Imperial Service Corps, and next, because I believe that, whether such a corps is to be formed or not, the question of military expenditure incurred in your Highness's State is one, which your Highness is doing well to examine carefully. (Renewed applause.) What is given to superfluous military expenditure is taken away from such objects as improvement of communications, development of railways, extensions of irrigation works, and other forms of expenditure—which are reproductive, and which will add to the well-being of your Highness's subjects, and to the wealth and reputation of the State. (Cheers.) I rejoice to know that these matters are already engaging your Highness's attention, and that it is therefore not necessary I should press them upon your consideration. In dealing with them, your Highness may count upon the support of the Government of India and upon the assistance and advice of the British Resident. You will find in Mr. Plowden a sagacious and trustworthy counsellor, who will not fail to merit your confidence. It has fallen to my lot on two occasions to select a British Resident for the Hyderabad State. Your Highness will remember that the late Resident Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick at the time of his appointment held the high office of Chief Commissioner of Assam, but so anxious was I to place here a British officer whose position and antecedents entitled him to your confidence and respect, that I did not hesitate to transfer Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick from his important charge in order to bring him here. Now that he has been removed to the distinguished position, which he is at present filling as head of the Punjab Government, he has been replaced by a gentleman who has been selected after the most careful consideration, as being especially fitted for the post. He has had experience of a varied and exceptional character, both in the Secretariat of the Government of India, in important Indian States, and as a local Administrator. He enjoys the unstinted confidence of the Government of India, and I know that nothing will give him greater satisfaction than to feel that he is able to assist your Highness in the discharge of the arduous duties which fall to your lot as ruler of this important State. (Loud applause.)

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

THE COURT.

The Queen remains at Balmoral.

The Prince of Wales left Marlborough House on Wednesday for Waddesdon on a visit to Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild. The Duke of Connaught resumed his command at Portsmouth on Tuesday.

The Princess Louise, on Tuesday, opened the restored old Parliament Hall in Edinburgh and also presented new colours to the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in the presence of a large assemblage of spectators.

It is stated that the Queen has approved the appointment of Lord Rosebery as a Knight of the Garter, in the room of the late Duke of Sutherland.

POLITICAL.

The result of the poll in the Cirencester Division of Gloucestershire was officially declared late on Friday afternoon. Col. Chester Master, the Conservative candidate, was returned by a majority of three over his Gladstonian opponents, thereby winning a seat for the Opposition.

Lord R. Churchill, replying to a question from one of his correspondents, has expressed his disapproval of any attempt to form a distinct labour group as an adjunct of the Conservative party.

Sir E. Clarke addressed a Conservative gathering at Plymouth on public affairs on Tuesday night.

Sir M. E. Grant Duff has written an address to his former constituents, the electors of the Elgin Burghs, on the leading topics of the day.

IRELAND.

The names of the Evicted Tenants' Commissioners were published in the *Dublin Gazette* on Friday, together with the terms of the reference defining the scope of their inquiry.

Mr. J. Morley has written a letter to the *Times*, defending his action, which Colonel Saunderson had impugned, in regard to the limitation of the police protection given in Ireland to sub-sheriffs and bailiffs.

The Irish Executive has removed Colonel Turner from his post of Divisional Magistrate.

The Parnellite party have held County Conventions at Templemore, Kilkenny, and Cork for the purpose of collecting funds for the relief of the evicted tenants until they have been reinstated in their holdings as the result of the inquiry by Royal Commission. Mr. Dillon, Mr. Sexton, and Mr. Davitt were the principal speakers.

A murderous assault was made by a gang of ruff

the murders with such regularity; and as to these letters, it was not for a moment denied that they were written by the prisoner. That the prisoner did know both Marsh and Shrivell was almost beyond doubt; for, apart from Cornely's evidence, they had a piece of paper found in his trousers' pocket upon which in Marsh's handwriting was her name and that of Shrivell, and also their address, and there was further this evidence that the prisoner left his own lodgings on the night of the murders about ten o'clock saying that he had an engagement.

THE EVIDENCE OF MR. HAINES.

It was for the jury to say what credit they attached to Haines's evidence; but a man employed in the confidental capacity he had been, the witness could hardly be otherwise than truthful and trustworthy. The prisoner was very confidential with Haines, and told him that he had evidence that young Mr. Harper had murdered Clover, Donworth, Marsh, Shrivell, and Harvey, and he (prisoner) showed Haines where Clover and Harvey had lived before their death. Haines had told them that the prisoner showed him a book in which were written the initials of the deceased women and the dates when the women died. That book had disappeared. The prisoner evidently expected arrest, because he told Inspector Mcintyre that he was going into the country, and he asked if he (McIntyre) thought he should be arrested if he went. The book was not the only thing which could not be found, as a box of capsules which the prisoner was known to possess had disappeared. In dealing with this case they should take the evidence as a whole, and the question was, Did they believe that clover died of strychnine poisoning? There would then be the further question whether the strychnine was administered with intent to kill or do bodily harm. If it was administered it was idle to speculate long upon the second question. Of course if there was a reasonable doubt the prisoner was entitled to it; but if there was no doubt the prisoner was the person who committed this diabolical crime, then it would be their duty fearlessly and firmly to say so.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

The jury retired at a quarter to two o'clock to consider their verdict.

After twelve minutes' deliberation, the jury returned into court with a verdict of guilty, and Mr. Justice Hawkins passed sentence of death in the usual form.

STRANGE STORY ABOUT A ROBBERY.

LOUISA Gould, seventeen, was charged at North London police-court on the 20th ult. with stealing a writing desk, containing four £5 notes and £17 in gold, and a quantity of jewellery, the property of Miss Isabella M'Innes, a student lodging at 4, Bismarck-road, Highgate. The prosecutrix is in London for the purpose of studying for a college examination, and said that the prisoner was between October 13 and 15 lodging at the same house. She left on the 15th, and on the same day a man brought to her her writing-desk, which he said had been found on some private ground in Hornsey-road, together with a pair of women's gloves. Inquiries were made about the girl, and it was found that she had absconded. Detective-sergeant Couchman said he went to Wareham, Dorset, on Wednesday where he found the prisoner detained by the local police. On the way back to London she said that a few nights before she had met a man in the street who professed to have a grudge against Miss M'Innes. Shortly after she saw him outside the house, and heard him go upstairs, creep softly down and go out. She followed and joined him, and he showed her Miss M'Innes's desk, saying that he was going to take it to a friend of his. They walked together round several dark turnings, and in one road he left her for ten or fifteen minutes, saying that he had left the box at a friend's house. He had previously borrowed her gloves, and he said he had left them behind also. He added that she was not to bother, and he gave her £3 to buy another pair with. Before they parted she agreed to meet the man at Waterloo Station and go with him to Bournemouth on the Saturday. They met but travelled separately, meeting at Bournemouth. He gave her more gold. She left him, and they met again after tea. Then he said he had to go back to London on business. He asked her to meet him at Waterloo on Tuesday, the 15th. The statement concluded: "I did not take the box from the room, neither did I break it open or know its contents; but I agreed to assist him and let him know all I could about Miss M'Innes. The money I had I have left at Bournemouth." Couchman added that everything the prisoner was wearing was new, and she had a new watch and chain and handbag. The prisoner now said that the man threatened her with a big knife if she told the police. She would have informed the police if she had not been afraid. Mr. Corser remanded the prisoner for a week.

MR. ARNOLD-FORSTER AND MR. JOHN MORLEY.

IN a letter to the *Times*, explaining the circumstances of the withdrawal of police protection from a gentleman, which led to the correspondence between himself and Mr. Morley, Mr. Arnold-Forster says:—

It appears that towards the close of Mr. Jackson's term of office inquiries were made from the local authorities as to cases in which, considering the peaceful state of the country, personal protection could safely be withdrawn. The authorities reported that among the cases where the withdrawal might take place was that of my correspondent. What happened? The police remained where they were and were not withdrawn. The general election took place, and still my friend received protection. The debate on the address took place, and Mr. McCarthy gave notice to the Gladstonian party of the terms on which they would be allowed to take office. One of the conditions was that the criminal law should be suspended for the benefit of the League. On the 25th of August I stated in the *Times* that as far as I could judge, the suspension of the Crimes Act meant the withdrawal of protection. On the 29th of August the Gladstonian Government sent peremptory orders to the constables performing protection duty at my friend's house to withdraw, and on the same day they did withdraw, whereupon my correspondent, who knows the country very well, wrote to me in the words I have quoted.

Even supposing that protection had actually been withdrawn by Mr. Jackson—which it was not—Mr. Morley's argument would be absurdly beside the point. In Mr. Jackson's time the Crimes Act was not only in force, but the Government were pledged to extend its operation and make use of its provisions wherever needed. The present Government is pledged to repeal the Crimes Act and to suspend its operation pending its repeal. Under Mr. Jackson the members of the Land League were not he advisers of the Government, and did not control its destines. Under Mr. Morley the League, the most active association in Ireland for the promotion of crime, has been reconstituted on the invitation of the Government.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A FRENCH OFFICER.

IN Paris, on October 21, some further details were published concerning the death of Lieutenant Quiquerez, of the 1st Regiment of Chasseurs, while returning from an inland expedition on the Ivory Coast. According to the *Liora Parole*, the deceased had been a suitor for the hand of a general's daughter; but having no fortune, his proposal had been rejected by the father. He then set out for Africa in the hope of distinguishing himself on active service. On returning to the coast some time afterwards he was informed that his intended bride was married. He thereupon committed suicide in despair. Lieutenant de Segonzac, the deceased's comrade, who brought news of his death, in an interview with a representative of the *Gil Blas*, is reported to have declared that he had no reason to defend himself from the accusation that had been brought against him, inasmuch as the inquiry would fully prove his innocence. He protested, however, against the insinuation that he had ever wished to avoid paying Madame Quiquerez a visit, adding that he had seen her several times since his return to France. He also declared that it was impossible that any papers belonging either to Quiquerez or to himself could have been saved and brought back to France. The *Matin* on the other hand publishes the text of a long communication addressed to the Minister of War by Colonel Fix, demanding an inquiry into the Lieutenant's death. The document reviews the facts already known, which tend to show that Lieutenant de Segonzac was responsible for his comrade's death. Colonel Fix endeavours to show that the tragedy cannot possibly be a case of suicide, and points out the improbability of Lieutenant de Segonzac's story.

THE NEW JUDGE.

SIR WALTER PHILLIMORE, of the Western Circuit and the Admiralty Court, has been offered, and accepted, the Judgeship in the Queen's Bench Division vacant by the resignation of Mr. Justice Denman.

Sir Walter Phillimore, who is the only son of the Sir Robert Phillimore, a judge of the old High Admiralty, was born in 1845, and succeeded in the baronetcy in 1885. Sir Walter was Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, and had a distinguished university career. He ried off the Vinerian Scholarship, and was elected a Fellow of All Souls, subsequently receiving the D.C.L. degree. Sir Walter was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1868, and is a Bencher of his Inn. His rank in the senior Bar was marked by the exceptional honour of a patent of precedence, granted in 1885, instead of the usual Q.C. Sir Walter is a well-known ecclesiastical lawyer, and is Chancellor of the diocese of Lincoln.

THE FUTURE OF UGANDA.

LORD ROSEBERY ON ENGLAND'S MORAL FORCE.

A BARGE and influential deputation to the Earl of Rosebery from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and its supporters attended at the Foreign Office on the 20th ult., when Mr. Arthur Pease, the president, introduced a number of speakers, who dwelt upon the importance of preserving the influence of British authority in Uganda. The views of the deputation were expressed in a memorial presented by Mr. Charles Allen, the secretary. It stated that "the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society contemplates with deep apprehension the immediate, or even the prospective, retirement of British agents from the sphere of action assigned to England in the regions of the equatorial lakes of Africa. Whilst the slave trade and slave hunting, in its various forms, have long prevailed in these countries, it is the persuasion of this society that the withdrawal of those Powers which have lately in some degree placed a check upon slave raiding will be followed by an outburst of hostilities and an immediate expansion of the slave trade. To avert such a catastrophe, and, at the same time, to avoid an indefinite extension of imperial responsibilities, the society asks her Majesty's Government to afford its guarantee, for a longer or a shorter period, of the interest on the capital required for the construction of the railway now being surveyed from the harbour of Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza, and to establish a protectorate in the country in question, under a duly-appointed commissioner, as in the case of Nyassaland. The society consider that by such an arrangement the British Government will best and most effectively fulfil its share of the obligations which the several Powers of Europe entered into at the conference held at Brussels, for the suppression of the slave trade."

Speeches in support of these views were made by Sir Richard Temple, M. P., the Rev. Horace Waller (introduced as the friend and companion of Dr. Livingstone), Sir Albert Rollit, M.P., president of the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. C. MacArthur, president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Bosworth Smith, Mr. Holroyd of Birmingham, Mr. F. Spence of Manchester, Sir F. Young, and Mr. Balfour of Dreghеda. Among other gentlemen present were several members of the committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, and also Lord Kinnaird, Mr. Abel Smith, M. P., Mr. R. G. Webster, M. P., Mr. H. Kimber, M.P., Mr. C. E. Tritton, M.P., Sir G. Errington, Sir H. Barkly, Sir H. Tyler, Mr. W. F. Lawrence, M.P., Mr. J. A. Pease, M.P., Mr. Atherley-Jones, M. P., Mr. E. H. Bayley, M. P., with a great many more gentlemen from all parts of the country. Letters of sympathy were announced as having been received from Earl Grey, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir R. Hanson, M. P., and others. The Lord Mayor of London wrote regretting that absence from town prevented his attending the deputation, but he heartily endorsed the proposals contained in the memorial. The Archbishop of Westminster, absent from London, wrote: "I hope Uganda will not be evacuated, to our shame and the entire abandonment of our great mission." Sir Joseph W. Pease, Bart., M. P., in his letter stated that he had always been an advocate of railway extension, not only as a means of preventing the slave trade, but of encouraging that colonisation which is so essential to the prosperity of this country. In the course of the addresses, which were unusually long, the speakers laid stress on the fact that the society had no political purpose, religious creed, or commercial object to serve, and the hope was expressed that the Government would support the project of the railway from Mombassa to the Victoria-Nyanza, for the presence of English authority would tend to do away with the slave trade. Sir R. Temple believed that the natives would co-operate in its construction, and with its terminus on the western shore of the lake, a boat service running in connection with it from the eastern bank, the basis of a British protectorate could be formed which would be of the greatest utility. Uganda, he thought, was certainly one of the several headquarters of the slave trade, and the result of the internecine feuds was to drive the captives into slavery. Another speaker—Mr. Waller—declared that however bad the slave trade might have been in Uganda, at the present there was a lull; but the whole of the East Coast of Africa "oozed" with the traffic in human beings. He dwelt upon the presence of 600 armed Egyptian troops in Uganda who were now loyal to the British flag, but who would become a leaven for good or evil. What would be the effect, he asked, upon them if the English were to withdraw? He estimated the cost of the railway from the coast to the lake would be two and a half millions. Sir Albert Rollit and other speakers argued that the opening up of new markets was of the greatest necessity to this country, which was confronted on every side by hostile tariffs, and the fear was expressed that if England abandoned Uganda it would be secured by other nations seeking commerce. Mr. Bosworth Smith enlarged on the duty of maintaining a continuity of the moral policy of this country with regard to the slave trade.

Lord Rosebery, in reply, said: Mr. Pease and gentlemen,—My remarks will be much briefer than those to which I have listened, for the last speaker seems to have fallen into some mistake in thinking that I am a sort of dictator, who has the settlement of this question at my own disposition. (A laugh.) I beg him to remember that I am only a member of the Government; and I have only received this deputation to-day because the subject to which it relates falls mainly in my department; but it is not one which it is mine entirely to solve. It has become by the very magnitude which more than one speaker has pointed out not a departmental, but an Imperial question of policy; and you will understand as well as I do, that tthough you represent a very important aspect of the question, yet the Government in framing its policy has to consider every aspect of of the question; not merely its responsibility in respect to the slave trade, but its responsibilities with respect to the future—its responsibility in regard to the taxpayer of this country. Well, we are not unaware of our responsibilities under the Brussels Conference, we are not unaware of the large sums of money that have been spent by Germany and other nations to develop their spheres of influence in Africa; but the question is not wholly that, and men who do not wish to draw back where once their hand is placed may well hesitate for a moment before finally placing their hand upon what seems so large a position. The extent of the question was pointed out by Mr. Waller in his speech, perhaps more extensively than I can do it by any words of mine. He recommended a railroad which would cost 2½ millions, but he himself said that it would not be a great anti-slavery agency, and he appointed out that, whereas we had acquired the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, in exchange for an important British possession with the hope of civilising these countries, slavery flourished largely there: and he further mentioned this, that whereas, with a view to developing British influence in our sphere, we had handed over to a large extent our responsibility to a chartered company, yet slavery had flourished in the very employment of that chartered company. These are not my representations; they are the representations of a member of the deputation, and I only allude to them to point out how very large is the question to which you have invited my attention. Now, gentlemen, I would not touch upon the speeches of my friend Sir Albert Rollit, and Mr. M'Arthur, because they introduce a commercial element, which, though extremely important in the view of the Government, is not the view which the deputation have come here to put forward to-day. But I do not myself think, and I venture to ask you to believe, that either the Government or the country is indifferent to this question of Uganda. (Hear, hear.) The Government does not approach it as a matter of small moment, as a remote district which has been momentarily occupied by the company, soon to be evacuated by that company, and as a thing which in no degree affects the Imperial government. We, at any rate I, view it as a country of great possibilities, as the key, perhaps, of Central Africa, as commanding the Nile basin, as the field recently of heroic enterprise, as a land which has been watered by the blood of our saints and martyrs, and I, as a Scotchman, could never be indifferent to a land which had witnessed the heroic exploits of Alexander Mackay—that Christian Bayard whose reputation will always be dear, not only in his immediate northern country, but throughout the Empire. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, I say, whereas we view Uganda from all three different aspects, in my opinion you represent the greatest force of all, because you represent what Mr. Bosworth Smith eloquently called "that continuity of moral policy" which Great Britain cannot afford at any time, or under any dispensation, to disregard. That continuity of moral policy is a moral force by which, in my opinion, this country is to be judged. It is the salt which savours our history; it is the spirit which has exalted it; and in my belief it is by that, when we have to pass away, that we shall come to be judged. It is not by exploits in the field that Greece remains to us; it is by the spirit and form of her literature. It is not by her campaigns that Rome is best remembered, but by her laws, and, in a lesser degree, by her roads and aqueducts which are the signs of her civilization; and, in the same way, I believe when this country comes to stand before the bar of history, she will stand when all else has passed away, not by her fleets nor her armies and commerce—because other nations have fleets and armies and commerce—but by the heroic self-denying exertions which she has put forward to put down this iniquitous traffic. (Cheers.) I know that when we speak of extending civilization or extending commerce other nations look upon us askance. They believe us to be occupied by selfish, grasping, and greedy motives; but there is one point on which they cannot deny that we have been actuated by a higher and purer spirit, and that is the cause which you represent. My belief is, gentlemen, that, having put our hands to the plough in this great enterprise, we should not be able, even if we were willing, to look back with regard to Uganda. I do not say this as pledging the Government to pursue any course of policy with regard to Uganda, because I am not here and this is not the place to declare that policy. I will say this, that in the multiplicity of the considerations which we must weigh at the balance before coming to a final resolution upon this subject, the great cause which you have come to advocate to-day must occupy a commanding place.

The deputation thanked his Lordship and withdrew.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—A STRIKING PROCESSION.

AFTER months of ceaseless activity and toil, the parade and other festivities preliminary of the formal dedication of the great World's Fair buildings took place on the 20th ult. At an early hour in the morning enormous crowds of people began pouring into the town. The most striking feature of the decorations is undoubtedly the double electric arch spanning Michigan-avenue and Congress-street, and it excited universal admiration. General Miles, the Grand Marshal of the Parade, with his aides-de-camp, was followed in carriages by the Mayor of Chicago, the members of the Municipality, and the Governors of States. Next marched some twelve thousand members of the Independent Order of Foresters and eight thousand members of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America. Then there came in succession the members of many Italian societies, three thousand five hundred members of the Chicago gymnastic societies, twelve hundred Scotchmen with their bagpipes, including two hundred and fifty members of the regiment called the Royal Scots, clad in the Royal Stuart plaid, who were greeted with loud cheers by the spectators all along the route of the procession, and the sons of St. George. After these marched a large number of school children, the members of many German, Croatian, Polish and also Irish Catholic societies and many others.

A Central News telegram from Rome states that the Pope continues to receive numerous letters from Catholic prelates in all parts of the world, praying for the beatification of Christopher Columbus. These communications are all referred to the Congregation of Rites, which has been instructed to report on the subject.

At West Winstead Connecticut a serious accident occurred which might have resulted in great loss of life. Six hundred children were seated on benches fifteen feet high, rehearsing songs for the celebration of the Columbus Anniversary, when the structure collapsed, and three hundred of them were thrown to the ground. Many of the children sustained broken limbs, but fortunately none were killed. The benches had evidently been carelessly constructed, and the carpenter who put them together has been threatened with violence.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN ENGLAND.

THE Local Government Board have issued through the Home Office a memorandum to the police superintendents of the metropolis, asking them to obtain a list of all persons in their respective districts who will be able during the ensuing winter to employ unskilled labour—casual or permanent.

At an executive meeting of the London Trades Council last night, the question of the unemployed came under consideration, and it was decided to take steps to ascertain the approximate number of persons now out of employment. A sub-committee has already been appointed to deal with the question.

Mr. George Walden, the organizer of the unemployed, stated, in an interview last night, that the mass-meeting of the unemployed which it was proposed to hold in Trafalgar-square on the 5th of November "will certainly take place." The Home Secretary and the Chief Commissioner of Police have been written to upon the subject, but, whether they consent or not, "it is the fixed determination of the unemployed to go to Trafalgar-square on November 5. Ten thousand men had already signed their names "as sure to go to the square on November 5, and they were bound to bring tensof thousands more with them." The meeting on November 5, Mr. Walden added, would be "only preliminary to the great and tremendous demonstration of the 9th of November, Lord Mayor's day." In the poorest quarters of the East-end last night the manifesto calling upon the unemployed "to turn out in their thousands" on the 5th of November and Lord Mayor's Day was being freely distributed.

THE FIRST LIFE GUARDS.

Eight non-commissioned officers of the Life Guards, who belonged to the squadron in which the recent disturbance occurred, were told yesterday that there was no further need for their services, and that they were discharged. The incident, from the peculiar circumstances under which it has occurred, has produced a very serious feeling throughout the regiment, and much indignation is expressed. One of the discharged men had served for nineteen years, and another for seventeen, the others ranging from eight years. None of them had any idea that they were to be discharged, and the order has come as a great surprise to the whole regiment. Several men openly expressed yesterday their determination to buy themselves out and leave the regiment. Some of the discharged men are married, and a great deal of sympathy has been shown towards them, as they have been allowed to break up their homes and bring their families to Shorncliffe without knowing that they were to be turned off. One of the men, it is stated, was in hospital when the disturbance occurred.

LORD TENNYSON AND SHAKSPEARE.

SIR ARTHUR HODGSON, chairman of the Shakspeare's Birthplace Trustees, has received a letter from the present Lord Tennyson, in which he says:—"I beg you to convey from my mother and myself our grateful acknowledgment to the executive committee of Shakspeare's birthplace for their most kind expression of sympathy, and for their beautiful wreath. My father was reading 'King Lear,' 'Troilus and Cressida,' and 'Cymbeline' through the last days of his life. On Wednesday he asked for Shakspeare. I gave him the book, but said, 'You must not try to read.' He answered 'I have opened the book.' I looked at the book at midnight when I was sitting by him, lying dead on the Thursday, and found he had opened out one of the passages which he called the tenderest in Shakspeare:—

Bring there like fruit, my soul,
Till the tree die.

It was probably in answer to a message that I had given him from my mother. We could not part with this volume, but buried Shakspeare with him. We had the book enclosed in a metal box and laid by his side.

PRICESS MAY AND THE DEER.

THE *Morning Leader* prints the following:—An interesting little incident, in which Princess May was a central figure, is reported to us from Richmond. A young gentleman was tricycling through Richmond Park, when he perceived two ladies signalling to him. Of course he hurried to their side, and then the elder of the two—evidently the duenna—begged him to escort them, as they were afraid of the deer. He complied, and then when they arrived at the White Lodge he was most graciously thanked by both ladies, the younger who was attired in black, bestowing on him a charming smile. He then perceived that she was the Princess May.

THE will with six codicils of the Right Hon. Allen Alexander, Earl Bathurst, late of 20, Grosvenor-gardens, and Cirencester House, Cirencester, has been proved, the value of the personal estate exceeding (the *Illustrated London News* says) £242,000. The will of Mr. James Buckingham Bevington, J. P., late of Merle Wood, Sevenoaks, Kent, who died on August 20, was proved on October 6, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £116,000. The Scotch confirmation of the trust disposition and deed of settlement of Mr. James Mathven, earthenware manufacturer, Kirkcaldy, was resealed in London on October 1, the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland exceeding £92,000. The will of Mr. William Wood, M.D., F.R.C.P., late of 29, Harley-street, and The Priory, Roehampton, who died on August 26, at The Willoughbys, Blagdon, Somersetshire, was proved on October 3, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £67,000. The will of Miss Maria Bulkeley Ede, late of 18, Brunswick-place, Brighton, who died on August 4, has been proved, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £39,000. The will of Mr. Henry Walter Bellew, C.S.I., Surgeon-General in her Majesty's Bengal Army (retired), late of The Chalet, Farnham Royal Bucks, has been proved, the value of the personal estate amount to upwards of £20,000. The will of Mrs. Alice Hayes Beaumont, late of Faygate, Horsham, Sussex, has been proved, the value of the personal estate amounting to £6,359. The testatrix bequeaths, after the death of her husband, £2,000 to Guy's Hospital, Southwark, to support two beds to be associated with the names of her late father, James Christmas, and her late son, John Keenig; she directs the portraits in oil of her said father and mother be given to and preserved by the said hospital.

A NEW BACCARAT CASE.

IN the Edinburgh Court of Session, on the 20th ult., Lord Wellwood heard proof in the action raised by John Benjamin Tyler, hotel proprietor, Savernake Forest Hotel, Marlborough, Wiltshire, against George Maxwell, Kenbridge, New Galloway, to recover £5,000, contained in a cheque dated Feb. 15, 1892, drawn by the defender on the British Linen Company Bank, Dumfries, and payable to bearer. The pursuer avers that the cheque in question was drawn by the defender and delivered to the Marquis of Ailesbury on the date it bears. The pursuer is now holder of the cheque in due course and for valuable consideration, and when he presented it for payment it was dishonoured and returned to him, marked "insufficient funds." The defender says that on Feb. 15 last he was staying at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton. Lord Ailesbury was also staying there, and asked him to come to his room to play baccarat, and he went. The pursuer was also in the room. Play continued from about midnight till three or four o'clock in the morning, the pursuer (who was trainer for Lord Ailesbury) and the defender betting on the game. At the time he went to Lord Ailesbury's room the defender was somewhat under the influence of drink, and avers that he was not when the cheque was signed, as Lord Ailesbury and the pursuer well know, capable of understanding the meaning or the nature of the obligation he incurred by signing his name to the alleged cheque. With the exception of the signature the cheque is in the handwriting of some one else than the defender. The pursuer knows by whom the body of the cheque is written. The cheque is written on a piece of ordinary note paper, it is not properly stamped. The stamp is not properly cancelled. The defender owes no money to Lord Ailesbury and made no present to him. If granted for any obligation at all the cheque was granted only for a gambling debt, as the pursuer well knew all along; and it is maintained that he gave no consideration for the cheque, and is not the holder in due course or for value. In these circumstances the defender asks absolvitor.

The defender led in the proof, and the first witness called was George Maxwell, the defender. He said he was living in the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on Feb. 15 last, and met Lord Ailesbury at the bar. Lord Ailesbury asked him to go to his room to play cards, and he went. Among those who were present was a man named Good, a pugilist by profession, and another called Dougall, a commission agent or betting agent. Witness had £3 or £4 in gold in his pocket when he went up to Lord Ailesbury's room, to the best of his recollection. Drink was ordered when they went to the room. He had a good deal of drink before that and attributed his failure of re-collection to that fact. He had a vague recollection of sitting down to play baccarat, and losing the £3 or £4 he had. He had no recollection of signing any document. He had seen the cheque for £5,000, but had no recollection of signing it. There were marks upon the stamp, but he was convinced that they were not in his handwriting. Ten days after Feb. 15, he first heard about the cheque from his solicitors in London. He thought it was a joke. Feb. 15 was the first time he played baccarat with Lord Ailesbury in a private room, though he had previously met his lordship. He had also met Good, the pugilist, before, and had given a trainer £35 to train him. He was backing Good to fight another man, but the fight never came off and he never got back his money. He had never borrowed money from Lord Ailesbury, and did not owe him anything; nor was he indebted to Dougall or any person in the room. He never agreed to lend Lord Ailsbury any thing or to give him a present of money.

Cross-examined by Mr. Young: He very seldom played baccarat. He had a vague recollection of going to Lord Ailesbury's room, but after that his memory was mostly a blank.

Thomas Price said he was a gentleman's servant, and had been in Mr. Maxwell's employment for three or four years. He said he was at Brighton on Feb. 15, and that his master was very much the worse for drink that night when he went to Lord Ailesbury's room. Between two and three o'clock in the morning witness went up to the room and asked Mr. Maxwell to come to bed. He refused at the time, but tried to go between three and four o'clock. Witness had to assist him to bed, and remarked, "They will have had you to-night." Mr. Maxwell replied, "Only for £3 or £4 of the ready."

Cross-examined: He accompanied his master up to Lord Ailesbury's room to see that he would not fall.

William Johnston, night porter at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, said that the defender was much the worse for drink on the night of Feb. 15, when an adjournment was made to Lord Ailesbury's room. Maxwell had more drink after they went upstairs. Maxwell was not in a condition to know what he was doing, and betrayed his condition by his manner of talking. He was not capable of playing or handling the cards, and, in point of fact, he was not playing.

Stephen Coleman said he had known the defender for some years, and remembered his being at the Old Ship Hotel on the night of Feb. 15. Maxwell came into the smoke-room and sat down on the settee beside witness and offered him a drink. Witness told him to go to bed as he was much the worse for drink. He refused, and ordered a brandy and soda.

Arthur Terrell, barrister, London, gave evidence as to the law of bankruptcy in England, and the effect of a receiving order being granted.

This closed the defender's proof.

Lord Ailesbury said he was acquainted with the defender, and had known him for two years before Feb. 15 last. During these two years he met the defender frequently, but never played cards with him until that night. At that time they were both living in the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton. On the night of the 15th he met Maxwell at the bar, and witness asked him to have a drink in his private sitting-room. To the best of his belief witness did not go into the smoking-room. A man named Dougall, another named Cox, and some others went up to the private room with witness between half-past eleven and twelve. After going upstairs either Maxwell or witness proposed a game of cards. To the best of his belief Maxwell asked witness if he would take a bank at baccarat, and the game was started. The defendant was sitting at the table to the left of witness when the game was going on. Play was first for small sums—such as £2, £3, or £5. Maxwell engaged in the game. At first he betted to a small amount, and then he betted on trust, as he had no ready money. He lost, and gradually increased the stakes. They played on till half-past two or three in the morning, and at the end of the game Maxwell had lost £5,000, and would not play more. At that time he went outside the door by himself, and came back with the night porter, with a piece of paper and stamp. Maxwell requested Dougall to write out the cheque, and then he signed it. To the best of witness's belief Maxwell went out of the room. Maxwell had a bad hand, and did not write particularly well, and that was why he asked Dougall to write the body of the cheque. He then handed the cheque to witness after signing it; but witness did not remember his cancelling the stamp with the initials "G. M." The reason Maxwell gave for writing the cheque on a piece of paper was that he had not his cheque-book with him.

At the beginning of the game was Maxwell quite in a condition to play?—It is very difficult to answer the question. He is very peculiar in his manner, and this morning I could not have told you whether he was drunk or sober, although his servant told me that he had been teetotal for the last three months. He was certainly not unable to play, but was in the same condition that I have always seen him. I do not think he is very sensible at any time, but that does not matter. He knew what he was doing, and knew that he was playing cards. I carried the cheque in my pocket for six or seven days. At that time Tyler was not in Brighton, and I wired for him. Tyler had been in my service as trainer from 1884 till September, 1887, and I was due him £7,748 for disbursements and commissions on races. I handed him the cheque, saying that that would set him right. So far that was all that was said about the cheque.

Cross-examined: He gave up racing in September, 1887, on account of his trainer and himself being warned off the Turf by the stewards of the Jockey Club, in consequence of Tyler having given orders to a jockey not to win a race. Witness said he was not present when the order was given, but that was neither here nor there.

Is it your evidence that, from the beginning of your acquaintance with Mr. Tyler while you incurred debt to a large extent to him you never paid him a sixpence?—No; I will not say that. I paid him out money for travelling expenses and the like. I have no idea how much I paid him. Tyler knew about the bankruptcy against me.

He could not account for Maxwell's losses being exactly £5,000. They were betting in round figures, and when he came to that sum he said, "I have lost enough," or something to that effect. The losses were kept on a piece of paper, but these were not totaled up before Maxwell signed the cheque. Witness had much larger creditors than Tyler, who knew that a receiving order was returned against witness. He fully expected that the cheque would be met, as he thought Maxwell was a rich man.

Thomas G. Tyler, solicitor, Brighton, and pursuer's brother, spoke to the accuracy of a draft agreement of service between Lord Ailesbury and the pursuer, the principal having been lost.

John B. Tyler, the pursuer, said he acted for a number of years as trainer for Lord Ailesbury, and was supposed to have a salary at the rate of £300 a year. Lord Ailesbury owed him a large sum of money, and in February last he received a telegram from his lordship to come down to Brighton. He went, and was handed a cheque for £5,000. Witness never suspected that there was anything wrong or that Lord Ailesbury was not entitled to receive it. He did not know Mr. Maxwell and was not aware that a receiving order had been issued against his.

Cross-examined: He trained horses for Lord Ailesbury until they were both warned off the turf in Sept., 1887. He got Lord Ailesbury to lay on bets for him, as it was not advisable to let the British public know that a trainer was backing his own horses. It was known he would not get a fair price. In that way his connection with Lord Ailesbury was a paying one, or he could not have gone on laying out all that money. He was always bothering his lordship for money, but took no proceedings against him, as he had promised to pay whenever he had money. He formed no opinion as to how the cheque has been obtained or what consideration had been given for it. Witness was not in Brighton on Feb. 15, and consequently he was not present when the play was going on. Witness was not present when orders were given to the jockey not to win the race, and was condemned unheard.

Alfred L. Jeffreys, accountant, Maidenhead, said he had audited the pursuer's books, which were regularly kept.

The Court then rose, and further hearing was adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

THE Queen (says *Truth*) is to hold a Council at Balmoral the week after next, when Parliament will be prorogued until the day when it is to meet for the despatch of business, which will probably be Jan. 31.

An announcement which has been in circulation that her Majesty is to stay at Balmoral until Nov. 23 is incorrect, for it is definitely settled that the Court is to return to Windsor Castle not later than Saturday, Nov. 19.

The Princess of Wales and her two younger daughters arrived at Marlborough House on Oct. 16 from Braemar, and went thence to Sandringham, where they were joined by the Prince of Wales on Oct. 18. The Prince subsequently went on a visit to Baron Ferdinand Rothschild at Aylesbury. The Princess of Wales remains at Sandringham until Dec. 10.

It is stated that the Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Earl of Rosebery to be a Knight of the Garter, in the room of the late Duke of Sutherland; and that her Majesty has also been pleased to approve the appointment of his Grace the Duke of Sutherland to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Sutherland, vacant by the death of the present duke's father.

Ministers have suffered their first loss at a bye-election. The Cirencester Division of Gloucestershire, after a stubborn contest, was won by a Conservative majority of three votes. As the Liberal majority at the General Election was only 153, the shifting of the electorate is comparatively slight; but the seat is lost to the Government, and Mr. Gladstone's majority in the House of Commons is reduced to thirty-eight.

Mr. Morley's Evicted Tenants Commission consists of Mr. Justice Mathew, who is president, Mr. Christopher Redington, Mr. John Roche, Mr. Edmund Murphy, and Mr. Murrough O'Brien. The composition of the Commission is strongly denounced by the Irish landlords and their friends and extolled with equal vehemence by Mr. Dillon and the Nationalists. It is contended by Unionists that he Commissioners will have no power to inquire into the origin of evictions, though in the official account of the inquiry there appears to be nothing that will exclude this. The range of investigation extends over thirteen years from 1879. Mr. Dillon is confident that the evidence will establish every just claim for reinstatement by evicted tenants on reasonable terms. The *Times* advises the landlords to scout the Commission and refuse to give testimony. For several reasons this course is not likely to be adopted. The landlords have a case, and if they were to decline to state it before the Commission they would injure their cause in public opinion.

The Irish quarrel over the Paris funds has advanced a stage. The Nationalists have agreed to nominate three representatives to negotiate with three Parnellites on the understanding that £3000 shall be allocated for the settlement of immediate claims, and the bulk of the money devoted to the relief of the evicted tenants. This looks like business, but there is plenty of debatable matter yet.

Mr. Morley has had a lively passage of arms with his old enemy, the *Times*. Colonel Saunderson published a letter, alleged to have been written by an Irish county Inspector warning a sheriff that police protection for evictions would be given only in daylight. On the faith of this, Colonel Saunderson drew a lurid picture of the sheriff being deserted at nightfall by the police, and left to the tender mercies of Moonlighters. The *Times* took up the bowling, and then Mr. Morley had an innings. He replied that he had simply made intelligible an existing regulation that fourteen days' notice of eviction had to be given to the authorities, and that police protection at night was limited to cases in which the eviction had been carried out during the day. Then the *Times* bowled another "over" and the Chief Secretary carried out his bat.

Mr. Chamberlain is preparing another "unauthorised programme." This is to comprise an amendment of the Employers' Liability Act, a scheme of old-age pensions, the shortening of shop hours by municipal regulation, and a plan for municipal licensed victualling on the Gothenburg system. On this last point the Bishop of Chester has been conferring with Mr. Chamberlain, and a Bill will certainly be introduced next Session. Mr. Chamberlain's proposals have excited considerable discussion, and the Ministerial journals are busily striving to show that, in so far as they are practicable, they are already incorporated in the Government policy. It is a curious coincidence that Lord Randolph Churchill has taken occasion to disavow any sympathy with attempts to form what is called a Conservative Labour Party.

The debate about the successor to the Laureateship is carried on with much vigour. Sir Theodore Martin has difinitely put himself out of the running by announcing that he would not dream of aspiring to such an office. The statement that Lord Tennyson expressed a wish that Mr. Lewis Morris should be chosen has been authoritatively contradicted. A vehement attack on Mr. Swinburne has been made by the *Tablet*, which supports the candidature of Mr. Coventry Patmore; but the general consensus of literary opinion is in Mr. Swinburne's favour, though whether the author of "Atalanta in Calydon" is willing to accept the office should it be offered to him is a point which has occurred to few of the eager disputants.

A challenge by Mr. Lawson Tait, the distinguished surgeon, to the chief advocates of vivisection in this country to state a single case in which the practice has been of direct service to them has not found acceptance. Sir Andrew Clark, Sir James Paget, Dr. Wilks, and Dr. George Humphry decline to engage in a newspaper discussion, and assert that it would be difficult to name any branch of medical practice in which vivisection had not enlarged valuable knowledge. It is generally felt that this refusal of Mr. Lawson Tait's test is a mistake. Mr. Victor Horsley continues to assail Miss Frances Power Cobbe in terms which have excited a protest even from vivisectionists. Mr. Horsley would do better to answer Mr. Tait.

The advocates of free speech in Trafalgar Square have decided to hold a meeting there on Nov. 13. There is little doubt that this gatnering will be permitted by the Home Secretary, who is prepared to restore the privilege of public meeting in the Square under conditions. This policy is strongly opposed by owners of property in the vicinity of the Square, and Mr. Asquith will have a lively quarter of an hour with deputations of indignant tradesmen.

The agitation against the abandonment of Uganda is growing. The chief plea is that the withdrawal of British authority will be followed by massacre, and that every obligation to the natives will be violated. To this it is replied that the social condition of the country cannot in any event be much worse than when the Catholic and Protestant parties fought for supremacy and Captain Lugard intervened with his Maxim gun.

The trial of the South Lambeth poisoning case brings to a climax one of the strangest stories of crime ever told in a court of justice. The most striking evidence against the accused, Thomas Neil, was given by a girl to whom he was said to have offered strychnine pills, which she did not take. Then he left her, and circulated a report of her death. Further, he tried to blackmail people for the crimes with which he was charged. Here the question of motive, within the bounds of sanity, is certainly intricate.

On the European Continent, in the past week, no political incident of any importance beyond the domestic affairs of each country has taken place. The German Emperor, on Oct. 17, laid the foundation-stone of a memorial church at Berlin,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 30.
Colone, Lt, Bo R A, off leave, from Panchgani.
NOVEMBER 2.
Von-Donop, Capt. Bo R A, off leave, from England.
NOVEMBER 3.
Thring, Maj, Ms. R A, from Secunderabad.
NOVEMBER 5.
Carr-Sprague, Surg-Lt, Bo I Ms, on duty, from Dhulia.
DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 2.
Benson, Capt, Bo R A, on leave, to Surat.
Simpson, Maj-Bo R A, on leave, to Surat.
Grant, Lt, Beng 2-4 Gurkha, to join, to Bakloh.
Kantgow, 2nd Lt, Beng, 2nd Derbyshire, to join, to Umballa.
NOVEMBER 5
Hughes, Surg-Col, Bo I M S, on Inspection duty, to Mount Aboo.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
Bombay, 7th November 1892.

1. On and after this date arms and accouerements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. No arms, &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.
2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company:—
No. 3236 Vol. J. Brown and No. 3237 Vol. R. Malvery.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be practice at Tent-pegging on Tuesday, the 8th Instant, on the Kennedy Sea Face from 7 a.m.
2. There will be drill at the Riding School for all members on Thursday, the 10th instant. Plain clothes.
3. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements and saddlery are requested to apply during the week for the same.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 7th November, 1892.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
To-morrow at 7 a.m.—25-pr R. M. L. Gun-drill.
Thursday at 6-30 p.m. 25-pr R. M. L. Gun-drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day at 3-30 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun-drill.
Thursday, at 3-30 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun-drill.
II. On Saturday next, the 12th Inst., No. 1 Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple Statue at 4-15 p.m. sharp and proceed by Rail to Grant Road Station and march from there to Mahaluxmi Fort for 10" R. M. L. Gun-drill.
No. 2 Company will parade at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 4-15 p.m. sharp and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort for 10" R. M. L. Gun-drill.
Dress:—Drill Order without arms.

By order,
(Sd.) ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(Calcutta Gazette)

Mr A A Wace, Offg Comm. Chota Nagpur Division, is appointed temporarily to be Addl Commr of the Patna Division, from date on which he joins that appointment.
Mr A F Steinberg, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, is posted to the headquarters station of the district of Dhardaga, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Dist and Sess Judge of Cuttack.
The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Home Department—
Mr A G Hallifax, Asst Magte and Collr, Dacca.
Mr D H Lees, Asst Magte and Collr, Magura, Jessore.
With the sanction of H E the Viceroy and Govr-Genl, the Lieut-Govr appoints Mr H Lee, to be a member of the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, vice the late Sir Henry Harrison, Kt.
The Rev K E Barrow, Chapain of St Thomas's Church Calcutta, is allowed furlough for 1 year, 10 months and 3 days
Surg-Maj G Price, Civil Surg of Burdwan, is appointed to be Civil Surg of Bhagalpur.
Surg-Lieut-Col C J W Meadows, Civil Surg of Murshidabad, is appointed to be Civil Surg of Burdwan.
Surg-Major R Maconie, Civil Surg of Shahabad, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Nadia, during the absence, on leave of Surg-Maj J Clarke, or until further orders.
Apothecary W A Williams, Offg Depy Supdt, Dullunda Lunatic Asylum, is appointed to be Civil Medical Officer of Bogra.
Dr V L Watts, Offg Civil Medical Officer, Burdwan, is appointed to act as Civil Medical Officer of Malda, during the absence, on deputation, of Dr J L Hendley, or until further orders.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 5th OF NOVEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·038	S W	3	84·1	59·1	43	...	...	...
Agra	30·094	N W	4	87·6	56·8	43	...	...	...
Cawnpore	30·055	W N W	3	86·0	58·0	40	...	...	...
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	30·091	Calm	2	80·4	62·7	57	...	...	−0·02
Jacobabad	30·096	Calm	2	89·5	49·5	30	...	...	...
Karachi	30·086	N E	10	90·0	59·0	45	...	...	...
Jeypore	30·079	Calm	4	87·1	56·1	51	...	0·02	−0·73
Ajmere	30·163	N	3	84·7	52·3	59	...	...	...
Deesa	30·068	E N E	...	91·3	59·9	46	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·044	W	5	88·9	62·4	59	...	...	...
Rajkot	30·035	Calm	3	87·9	57·9	48	...	...	...
Veraval	30·008	N N E	6	91·1	64·3	54	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·117	N E	0	85·3	58·8	57	...	...	−0·02
Indore	30·074	E	1	82·5	54·6	57	...	0·50	+0·15
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	30·076	N E	...	86·0	63·7	85	...	...	−0·02
Hoshangabad	30·079	N E	2	84·3	61·7	59	...	0·34	+0·32
Khandwa	30·090	N W	2	85·7	54·6	80	...	0·41	+0·39
Raipur	30·047	E N E	2	86·0	65·7	77	...	0·41	−0·18
Nagpur	30·041	N N E	4	86·3	68·4	72	...	...	−0·19
Amraoti	30·045	N E	3	83·4	67·8	62	...	0·21	+0·17
Akola	30·038	S E	3	86·5	62·4	80	...	...	−0·12
Surat	29·961	S E	F	89·1	65·0	62	...	...	−0·03
Malegaon	30·089	W N W	4	84·9	57·4	59	...	0·17	+0·01
Bombay	29·962	E N E	9	87·2	73·4	76	...	0·67	+0·31
Poona	30·056	Calm	3	84·0	63·9	77	...	...	−0·25
Sholapur	30·006	E N E	3	86·0	66·0	80	...	0·08	+0·26
Ratnagiri	29·953	Calm	4	85·9	73·9	80	...	0·24	+0·01
Belgaum	29·966	E S E	1	82·3	68·8	79	...	0·14	−0·33
Goa	29·958	N E	5	85·1	76·4	85	0·01	1·10	...
Karwar	29·941	N E	2	84·7	73·5	92	...	1·12	−0·27
Mangalore	29·959	Calm	1	84·8	75·9	87	...	3·44	+2·18
Calicut	29·934	E N E	6	84·7	75·1	86	...	3·29	+1·53
Cochin	29·938	N E	M	87·2	75·7	84	0·17	1·73	−0·63
Bangalore	30·031	E	3	83·2	64·5	85	0·30	0·56	−0·49
Second erabad	30·023	E N E	4	86·1	70·4	83	...	1·78	+0·85
Masulipatam	30·033	N N E	5	85·5	75·1	87	...	0·28	−3·50
Bellary	30·015	Calm	2	87·9	70·0	84	...	...	−0·34
Cuddapah	30·001	S S	...	91·0	7·8	70	...	0·38	−0·35
Madras	29·963	E N E	7	90·2	79·1	68	...	0·10	−3·84
Coimbatore	29·985	E	7	91·3	70·8	89	...	...	−0·71
Trichinopoly	29·974	N N E	2	91·5	74·9	82	...	1·29	−0·02
Negapatam	29·952	E N E	7	89·0	80·8	72	...	...	−4·29
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been rather irregular and include a moderate to slight fall all along the west from Veraval southwards as far as Cochin, a rapid rise at Ajmere, Deesa and Neemuch, a brisk rise at Raipur and a moderate or slight rise in other places. Readings are relatively very high at Ajmere and low along the coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far as Negapatam. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly in almost all districts except in the Punjab and at Agra, Cawnpore, and Ajmere, where they are from the south-west and north-west. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Hoshangabad. The day and night temperature variations are irregular and the minimum temperature is in excess of the average every where to the south of latitude 18°. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded at Jabulpore, Raipur, Sholapur, Belgaum, Mangalore, Calicut, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Negapatam. About a quarter-of-an-inch of rain has fallen at Bangalore and Cochin and a light shower at Goa. The isobars indicate the existence of a depression to the eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay, where the weather appears to be very unsettled. They show a small area of low pressure in the neighbourhood of Karwar and the weather is likely to become squally and rain accompanied by thunder-storms may be expected there. The weather is generally fine and clear over nearly the whole country, and no rain beyond a few scattered and local showers on the Malabar Coast at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency and in the neighbourhood of Sholapur is likely at present. The increase of humidity at Bombay indicates the probability of slightly clouded weather there.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 4th November, 1892.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected for Index Error	29·907
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet bulb Thermometer	69·7
Dew Point	64·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·606
Extent of Cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·3
General Direction of Wind	NNE, NE, N, NW, NNW, N, NNE.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours	314

Movements of Wind in 24 hours
From midnight to midnight.

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6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "
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J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
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London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
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BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000
HEAD OFFICE:
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CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO.
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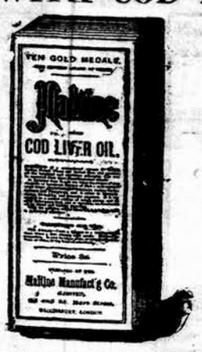

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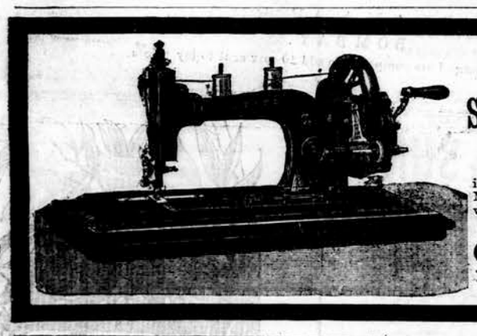

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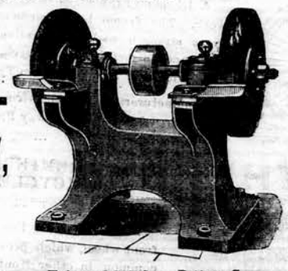

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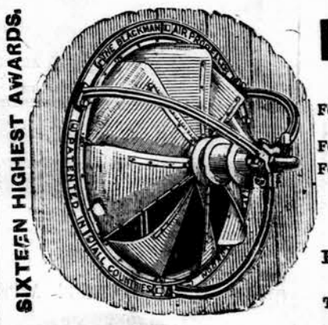

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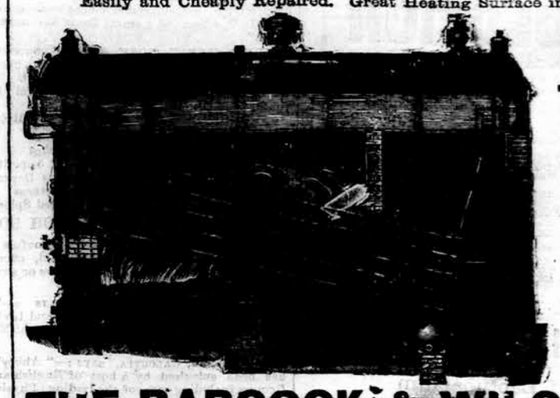

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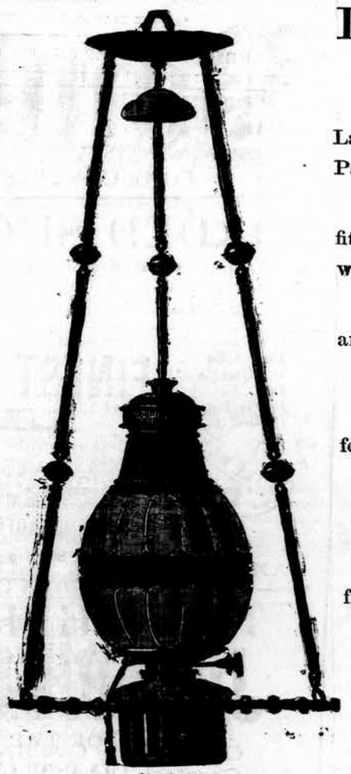
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